The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2938. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

No Action yet in the Peace Conference.

Interesting Congressional Proceedings.

Further Debate on the Tariff in the Senate.

Excited Debate on Mr. Stanton's Force Bill in the House.

The Late Seizure of Government Property in Louisiana.

Overwhelming Defeat of Secession in Missouri.

Tinkering the Tariff for the Southern Confederacy.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, in the House, this morning, submitted a resolution, which he gave notice he should call up at the earliest moment, as a substitute for the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. It has many supporters, and is understood to be agreeable to a large portion of the Republicans. If a vote can be reached it will probably receive all the Republican votes, and two or three from the Border States.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Peace Conference had another five-hour session to-day. An animated discussion occurred, as on yesterday, with no result. A vote is expected to-morrow, and the adoption of the report by one majority.

The Southern Commissioners had a caucus last evening, at Mr. TYLER's rooms. Mr. SEDDON proposed an *ultimatum*, and urged the South to stand as a unit. Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri objected to the *ultimatum*, but were willing to take the amended report. The Tennessee delegation was not present. North Carolina agreed with Virginia. After an informal conversation, at a late hour the Convention adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock this morning at Conference Hall, when only eight Commissioners met, and the caucus was postponed to to-morrow morning. The Commissioners express much doubt as to the result. Prospects vacillate as speeches are delivered. Virginia is confident that something will be agreed on to-morrow or Thursday.

The debate to-day was on the report of the Committee prohibiting Slavery north of thirty-six thirty, and admitting and protecting it south. The debate yesterday was principally upon striking out the future acquired territory clause. The adoption of this amendment does not please the South, and results in a worse feeling than has before prevailed. An attempt to reconsider it failed; also an effort to incorporate a provision to the same effect. Several members of the Convention say that the prospects of an agreement are less flattering to-night than at any time previous.

Nothing was done to-day but speech-making.

Mr. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, made an elaborate speech. He is willing to do anything reasonable as a concession which shall lead to an adjustment. His remarks are highly complimented by gentlemen of the Convention.

A speech of Mr. RIVES, of Virginia, was the feature of the day's debate. He placed the position of Virginia squarely before the Convention, and expressed an opinion as to her future action, unless a compromise satisfactory to her, was speedily agreed upon. This provoked violent discussion, and the day was consumed in a running debate, in which very many engaged, after the speeches of Messrs. STOCKTON and RIVES.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is stated to have made a hit in the Peace Convention, yesterday, by a pleasant retort. He was addressing the Convention, when Mr. SEDDON, of Virginia, interposed with some remarks as to the precise meaning of a certain word,—when Mr. JOHNSON jocularly rejoined that he had not the slightest disposition to enter into a discussion as to the meaning of words *with a Virginia politician*.

The tickets for the Inauguration Ball will be issued to-morrow—two thousand only, for gentlemen with ladies. They are being rapidly subscribed for from all parts of the country. The affair will be a great success.

The Peace Convention meets at 10 o'clock to-morrow. It is now feared that they will not have time to close this week.

I have seen dispatches to-night from members of the Southern Provisional Government, urging the Border State men not to consent to compromise of any kind, and declaring in answer to inquiry, that they will never consent to reconstruction or recognize LINCOLN's Administration.

There will be a Republican caucus as soon as the Peace Conference breaks up, which is expected this week.

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

The Senate spent the entire day upon the Tariff bill, under an agreement that no vote should be taken until to-morrow, on account of the absence of so many Senators. The session was remarkably protracted. Senators say that Mr. STANTON's Force bill cannot pass the Senate, if it passes the House. A violent debate is expected upon it in the House to-morrow.

DEBATE ON MR. STANTON'S BILL.

The House spent the day upon Mr. STANTON's Force bill, and the Naval Appropriation bill. They did not finish with the Senate amendments to the latter.

THE FORCE BILL.

Southern members profess to be much exasperated at the prospect of the passage of STANTON's bill, authorizing the calling for volunteers. They threaten to defeat it by factious proceedings, unless the President premises his veto.

MR. SOMES' SPEECH ON SATURDAY.

Mr. SOMES, of Maine, who spoke in the House on Saturday against all compromise demanding measures of conciliation from the South is receiving congratulations from many persons here, and by letters in great numbers. This is regarded as an indication of growing feeling in the North against compromise at this time.

POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATS.

A number of Democratic Senators in caucus to-day, determined to make no factious opposition to the tariff or any other measure, but afford opportunities for a fair vote. The Republicans had suspected otherwise, from the absence of a quorum yesterday. The caucus determined also to vote regularly for Executive sessions in the Senate—such vote not committing the Party on nominations pending.

It is understood that the Republicans in caucus determined to oppose Executive sessions and stave off the appointments until after Mr. LINCOLN's inauguration.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

News of the result of the Missouri election, received by Mr. BLAIR, is a source of much congratulation among all Union men. It created considerable excitement. The dispatch says that Missouri will remain in the Union under all circumstances.

MR. BOULIGNY'S OPINION OF SECESSION.

Mr. BOULIGNY, of New-Orleans, who remains in his place in the House, performing his duties every day, and refusing to recognize secession, or leave Congress unless called home by his District, says the seceding States cannot live out of the Union three months longer, and believes his course will be sustained by the people when their passions have subsided. Indeed he believes they would even do so now.

SECESSION RECOGNIZED.

When the House struck out the appropriations for Pensacola to-day, a Northern member declared it a recognition of secession.

FOREIGN VIEW OF SECESSION.

Dispatches have been received by Foreign Legations, showing that the national crisis is not appreciated at European Courts. The Diplomatic Corps have regarded the difficulties serious only during the last few weeks, and so informed their Governments. Information received at the French Legation reports much suffering among the silk manufacturers of Lyons in consequence of the withdrawal of American orders.

FEARS OF SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS.

Several letters have been received here by Southern men from Boston shipowners, inquiring about the probability of the Southern Confederacy commissioning privateers in case of hostilities.

THE INAUGURATION.

The troops of the district will be under orders on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Mr. LINCOLN is expected here on Friday night or Saturday morning. The Union men of Baltimore are preparing for Mr. LINCOLN's reception in that city.

Several people have left for the North to meet Mr. LINCOLN and party. A large number from the North and West arrived to-night.

MR. LINCOLN'S QUARTERS.

The important question as to where Mr. LINCOLN will be quartered, when he arrives here, seems to be as far from settled as ever. There is no doubt that he does not intend to stop at any private house, and rooms have not been positively taken for him at any hotel, although the well known "President's Rooms" at the National Hotel are in readiness for him, and at his disposal. It is suggested, to night, that perhaps Mr. BUCHANAN has invited his successor to occupy rooms at the Executive Mansion. Certainly such an act of graceful courtesy would be admired and approved by the whole country, but I have no reliable authority for the statement that it has been extended.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S PLATFORM.

In his address to the Benton Democracy of Missouri, in 1849, to which I referred last night, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, after thoroughly anticipating the Chicago Platform on the Slavery question, presents the following suggestions, which are remarkably applicable to the condition of affairs at the present juncture:

"There is one additional complaint, however, which we briefly notice. We refer to the complaints made of the obstacles thrown in the way of the recovery of fugitive slaves, who have found their way into the States where Slavery is not a domestic institution. The greatest part of these difficulties, in our opinion, arises from the want of effective legislation on the part of Congress, devolving the duty of capturing fugitive slaves upon Federal officers in the Free States, instead of upon State officers, who are not bound to excute this or any of the laws of the United States; and we think *the Southern members of Congress would be more properly employed in their places in endeavoring to secure the passage of such a law, for which they have not made the least effort, than in midnight gatherings to stimulate sectional jealousies, and concert plots against the Union.*

There is no truth, whatever, in the charge that any considerable portion of the people of the North are disposed to aid the escape of fugitive slaves; or to countenance the fanatics who have opposed their recapture. Some of us are slaveholders, and have lost slaves by their escape into Free States; but still we do not feel any resentment towards the people of those States on this account."

BROWN REDIVIVUS.

Mr. BROWN, late the editor of the *Constitution*, is deputised by the seceding States, to inform the Federal Government of the election of JEFF. DAVIS as President of the Southern Confederacy. He will not, of course, be recognized.

THE MISSING BOOKS.

The Special House Committee on the Book Frauds, examined several witnesses to-day. Nothing beyond the facts already known was elicited.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTOR.

The Secretary of the Treasury received, yesterday, the following letter from Collector HATCH of New-Orleans.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-ORLEANS.
Collector's Office, Feb. 12, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 29th ult., expressing your acknowledgments of what you are pleased to regard as the service I have done the cause of humanity by preventing, through my representations all interference with the invalids at the barracks occupied as a marine hospital. With the prompt withdrawal of the imputations of inhumanity on the part of the authorities of Louisiana is out an act of simple justice, I feel that I cannot justly appropriate the merit you are pleased to attribute to my agency. The authorities would never have exercised the least inhumanity towards these patients. For if barracks had been required for the use of the troops that Louisiana has been compelled to raise for her protection and defense, her Charity Hospital, (justly the glory and pride of her munificence,) into whose portals the afflicted of all nations can enter without money and without price. She would have amply provided for their wants.

In closing this communication, I am constrained to observe in reply to the remark in your letter of the 28th, that you "hear no public property is likely to be respected," that in compliance with the Ordinance of the Convention the people of Louisiana took possession of the public property in trust, to prevent any abuse of the same by the Federal Government, which it was believed would pervert that which the Constitution intended for defence to purposes of destruction. This property she will be ready to render a just and true account of at the proper time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
F. H. HATCH, Collector.

To Hon. JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

BELTING THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH.

The report in relation to a telegraphic survey, made, yesterday, by Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, as Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, was based upon the memorial of P. McD. COLLINS, of California, whose name is very familiar in connection with his interesting journey from St. Petersburgh to the mouth of the Amoor River. The report provides for a careful survey of the route for a line of magnetic telegraph from San Francisco, *viâ* Oregon, Washington Territory, the British North American possessions, Russian America and Behring Straits, down to the mouth of the Amoor River. The two national vessels of the United States which are to assist in the survey, will necessarily fit out and start from San Francisco. The telegraph proposed, *viâ* the route named, in connection with the Sibley Telegraph line, from Missouri to San Francisco, and the Russian line, building from Moscow to the mouth of the Amoor, will connect the whole civilized world by continuous telegraphic communication.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The Senate has made over one hundred amendments to the House Tariff bill, thus essentially changing its features. These considerably reduce the rates of duties therein, and bring them to a trifle lower than those of the tariff of 1846—certainly not higher.

The Supreme Court to-day took up the case of the Governor of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, the latter having refused to issue his warrant for the arrest and surrender of LAGO, who was indicted in Kentucky for enticing a slave to escape from his owner, but escaped and took refuge in Ohio. The counsel are Representative STEVENSON and HUMPHREY MARSHALL, for Kentucky, and WALCOTT, for Ohio. The argument to-day was confined mainly to the Slavery question.

The most important Senate amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill, now pending in the House, is the appropriation of $1 200,000 for the construction of seven steam screw sloops-of-war.

During the present session, about 2,500,000 copies of speeches have been folded at the Capitol.

The Peace Conference is progressing harmoniously, and the prospect now is, it will not be able to come to a conclusion before the close of the week.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. PRESTON'S speech in the Convention to-day has been pronounced the grandest oratorical effort ever made here, and excited immense applause. The principal point was that South Carolina, having borne years of aggression in the Union, had exercised the right of secession, and was prepared for resistance to the death. The Union could never be reconstructed unless a power shall unfix the power of God. No sanctity of human touch could reunite the people of the North with the South. He expressed full confidence in Virginia's joining the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. HALL, of Wetzel, introduced a resolution that Virginia has a legal right to secede; that the mere election of Mr. LINCOLN was not just grounds, but since a portion of the South has seceded, leaving the Border States greatly in a minority in Congress, Virginia should demand additional guarantees, and proper amendments to the Constitution. He would present the ultimatum to the Northern States, and fix the time beyond which she will not wait, and if it fail, then Virginia should take steps to secure her just rights out of the Union. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Adjourned.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Missouri has gone overwhelmingly for the Union. There will not be, probably, ten Secessionists in the Convention. The average majority for the Union ticket in this County, is a little over 4,000.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The Congress admits free all breadstuffs, provisions, munitions of war or materials therefor, living animals, and agricultural products in a natural state; also, goods, wares and merchandise from the United States, if purchased before the 1st of March and imported before the 14th of March. Texas is exempted in the operation of the Tariff laws.

UNION DEMONSTRATIONS IN ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Monday, Feb. 18.

At the election, to-day, a large number of votes were cast against holding a Convention. Upon raising a large Union flag (the stars and stripes) over the Court-house, the enthusiasm of the crowd was unbounded, and cheer after cheer was sent up from more voices than ever greeted it in Washington County before.

Parties are now parading the streets with Union flags.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Desarc, Madison and Helena give majorities for secession. Little Rock goes for Union.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The House has concurred in the amendments to the Military bill, and the bill was engrossed.

The *ad valorem* Taxation bill is now under discussion in the House. It meets with strenuous opposition.

The Senate is engaged on the Revenue bill.

Business progresses slowly towards completion.

The canvass for the Convention throughout the State is getting animated.

Both Houses are holding two daily sessions.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MARYLAND CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb 19.

The Maryland Conference Convention adopted a series of resolutions in favor of calling a State Convention, and in view of an understanding that Gov. HICKS is disposed to call a Convention in the event of the failure of the Peace Conference and Congress to effect a satisfactory solution of the vexed questions; that the Convention adjourn till the 12th of March to await such action and resolutions, also to oppose coercion.

Adjourned to the day named.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The Committee on the Personal Liberty bill reported a declaratory law to the Senate to-day. This requires the writ of *habeas corpus* to be returnable before the Supreme Judicial Court, or a judge thereof. It further modifies those sections of the old bill which refer to the pleadings and evidence on the trial upon the writ, making the rules those of the common law. It also provides that no fugitive shall be taken out of the hands of a United States Marshal who holds him by legal process, except to test the validity of the action of the United States Court. Another section provides that if a claimant gets the wrong person in custody, he shall not be punished unless done with unlawful intent; and the last provides that the militia may be called out to enforce the laws of the State, but not to assist in the return of a fugitive.

PERSONAL SECURITY AT THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one point arising out of the relations between the Northern and Southern States which remains to be discussed, and I should like to hear your views on the subject, as I think you are able from your position to treat it with moderation. It is this: What guarantees are the citizens of the North to have, or what can they have, for their future freedom from ill treatment in the South? As it is, they are placed in an anomalous position. A foreign subject cannot be maltreated without risk of an immediate demand upon the offending State for redress and compensation. Under the Constitution the only redress for such grievances is through the tribunals of the State in which the offence occurs. The Government of the State in which the injured party is a citizen, and the General Government are alike powerless. The fact is not to be concealed that many of the white citizens of the North have been maltreated, and some murdered, on mere suspicion, without form of other than mob law. A list of these offences against civilization would outnumber by scores all the acts of the North about which so much complaint has been made as tending to operate injuriously towards the South. Ought not some provision be made, if the Constitution is to be amended, by which wrongs of the nature referred to shall be immediately and thoroughly atoned and compensated for. I do not know that we can in the present state of the public mind get any guarantee against the ill treatment of colored citizens of the Northern States, whose business or misfortune may cast upon the (to them) inhospitable shores of the sunny South; but it does appear of vital importance that white citizens should in some way have protection. This subject is much debated in the community, and surprise expressed that it has not received the attention from the Press and public men it deserves. It wants to be treated dispassionately, but firmly, and should not be ignored by those who are engineering the compromises on which they hope to preserve the Union.

A CITIZEN.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Progress of the President Elect Towards Washington.

Incidents of the Trip from Albany to New-York.

His Reception in this City—Great Turnout of Enthusiastic Masses—Profuse Display of Flags and Mottoes—The Shipping in Full Dress, &c.

Reception of Delegates from the Republican Clubs at the Astor House.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

PROGRAMME OF TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE TRIP FROM ALBANY TO NEW-YORK.

Owing to the unusual fatigue sustained on Monday night, Mr. LINCOLN felt far from well, when at 7 o'clock yesterday morning he was called to rise. At 7½ o'clock, Mayor THACHER and Alderman JOHNSON, accompanied by other noted dignitaries of Albany, called upon him and conducted him and his suite to the carriages which were in readiness to convey him to the depôt. The Burgesses Corps performed, with full ranks, the escort duty, and accepted an invitation to come as far as Troy with the Presidential train.

On the cars were, besides the regular party, O. H. Jerome, Esq., and lady, of this City; Judge Gould and daughter; Messrs. L. H. Tupper, D. D. Conover, O. W. Brennan, John Keyser, S. B. Dutcher, E. F. Fiske, A. Willman, D. C. Gavit; Samuel Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad Company; D. T. Vail, Vice President, and D. D. T. Marshall.

The departure of the train was the signal of prolonged and hearty cheers. In consequence of difficulty in crossing the river the special train was taken up to Waterford junction. Not many persons were out on the line of the road, except in Cohoes and Waterford, in consequence of the early hour at which the train started. At Green Island quite a number of persons assembled, and at Cohoes the people turned out *en masse*, thousands of factory employes, including a large number of females, welcoming the train with hearty cheers. At Waterford, there was also a large and enthusiastic assemblage. No stoppages were made at these villages, but the train passed slowly through, affording the crowds an opportunity to gratify their curiosity and give vent to their patriotic feelings.

From Waterford the train proceeded to Troy, where the first stoppage was made. The new and spacious depôt was found full to its utmost capacity apparently fifteen thousand people being congregated inside, and as the train approached, a deafening roar of cheers and shouts greeted the arrival. A raised platform had been prepared to afford the vast crowd a better opportunity to see Mr. LINCOLN, and, ascending this, he was welcomed by Mayor MCCONIHE, who said:

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR OF TROY.

"Mr. LINCOLN, I have the honor to welcome you on behalf of the citizens of Troy, not as a partisan, but as the chosen Chief Magistrate of thirty millions of people, and to assure you of our respect for you as a citizen and for the high office you will so soon fill. I know you must be suffering from the fatigue of your journey, and I will not, therefore, allude to topics that might detain you to reply to, but will only again bid you a hearty welcome."

Mr. LINCOLN replied very briefly:

REPLY OF MR. LINCOLN.

Mr. MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF TROY: I thank you very kindly for this great reception. Since I left my home it has not been my fortune to meet an assemblage more numerous and more orderly than this. I am the more gratified at this mark of your regard since you assure me it is tendered not to the individual but to the high office you have called me to fill. I have neither strength nor time to make any extended remarks, and I can only repeat to you my sincere thanks for the kind reception you have thought proper to extend to me.

Mr. LINCOLN was loudly cheered, and after shaking hands with those on the platform, was conducted to the cars of the Hudson River Railroad. The Troy City Guards surrounded the platform.

The train arrived at Hudson on time.

When the party reached the Hudson River train much gratification and surprise was expressed by Mr. LINCOLN at the arrangements made for his accommodation. The car provided was one of the handsomest, perhaps, ever run in this country. The decorations are blue, with silver stars, and the rich sofas, carpeting and luxurious chairs give to the car the appearance of an elegantly furnished saloon. The sides are draped with red, white and blue silk, and national flags are suspended at each end. The locomotive *Young America* went ahead as pilot, and the train was drawn by the handsome locomotive *Union*, which was splendidly decorated with flags.

The train ran finely on time to Hudson. At Greenbush, Stuyvesant and Castleton, large crowds assembled and cannon were fired as the train passed along.

The President elect and suite reached Hudson at 10:56 A. M. An enthusiastic congregation of about 5 000 people greeted him at the depôt. Thirty-four guns were fired from Promenade Hill. A platform car was provided, upon which Mayor BACHMAN and Recorder MILLER were prepared to receive the President, but he declined to leave the car. He addressed the crowd in substantially the same words as at other stations.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT HUDSON.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I see that you have provided a platform, but I shall have to decline standing on it. (Laughter and applause.) The Superintendent tells me I have not time during our brief stay here to leave the train. I had to decline standing on some very handsome platforms prepared for me yesterday. But I say to you, as I said to them, you must not on this account draw the inference that I have any intention to desert any platform I have a legitimate right to stand on. I do not appear before you for the purpose of making a speech. I come only to see you, and to give you the opportunity to see me; and I say to you, as I have before said to crowds where there are so many handsome ladies as there are here, I have decidedly the best of the bargain. I have only, therefore, to thank you most cordially for this kind reception, and bid you all farewell.

Loud applause followed Mr. LINCOLN's remarks and a stentorian voice shouting out, "Now, boys, let's give him three Old Columbia cheers." The cheers demanded were given in real old Columbia style.

Promptly on the moment of time, the locomotive, *Union*, looking as gay as a bride, dashed promptly ahead, and speedily whirled the train out of the hearing of the cheers of the multitude. The locomotive was beautifully handled under the superintendence of JOHN DUCKMAN, master mechanic at the East Albany station of the Hudson River Railroad.

At Rhinebeck quite a handsome demonstration was made, and Mr. LINCOLN appeared on the platform, but excused himself from making any remarks, bowing in response to the welcome of the people.

Hon. WM. KELLY joined the train at that point.

The train was promptly up to time at Poughkeepsie, reaching the depôt at 12:25.

The scene at Poughkeepsie was unsurpassed in effect by any on the road. A platform had been erected on the side of the track, and around this there were crowds gathered, while the hills on the east side of the road were crowded with people, mainly ladies. Every height that could command a sight of the train, and every road winding up the hills, bore crowds of citizens. A large basket of flowers, that would be rare and choice at any season of the year, were brought on board and presented to Mrs. LINCOLN.

Mr. LINCOLN appeared at the rear of the cars, when loud shouts arose for him to take the platform. The train not having proceeded far enough ahead to allow him to step off the cars on to the platform, and the locomotive being detached, a crowd of men rushed to the cars and pushed them ahead.

Mr. LINCOLN then took the platform and was welcomed by Mayor C. W. SWIFT, who said:

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR OF POUGHKEEPSIE.

Mr. LINCOLN: I beg leave, on the part of our citizens, to bid you welcome to our city, and to give you assurance of our confidence in your patriotism and high purposes. I hope and pray that God in his goodness will give you wisdom to so administer this Government that the whole country may bless you.

MR. LINCOLN'S RESPONSE.

Mr. LINCOLN replied as follows;

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is altogether impossible I should make myself heard by any considerable portion of this vast assemblage; but although I appear before you mainly for the purpose of seeing you and to let you see, rather than hear, me, I cannot refrain from saying that I am highly gratified, as much here indeed, under the circumstances, as I have been anywhere on my route,—to witness this noble demonstration, made, not in honor of an individual, but of the man who at this time humbly, but earnestly, represents the majesty of the nation. This reception, like all others that have been tendered to me, doubtless emanates from all the political parties, and not from one alone. As such I accept it the more gratefully, since it indicates an earnest desire on the part of the whole people, without regard to political differences, to save,—not the country, because the country will save itself,—but to save the institutions of the country; those institutions under which, in the last three-quarters of a century, we have grown to be a great, an intelligent and a happy people,—the greatest, the most intelligent, and the happiest people in the world. These noble manifestations indicate with unerring certainty that the whole people are willing to make common cause for this object; that if, as it ever must be, some have been successful in the recent election, and some have been beaten. If some are satisfied and some are dissatisfied, the defeated party are not in favor of sticking the ship, but are desirous of running it through the tempest in safety, and willing, if they think the people have committed an error in their verdict now, to wait in the hope of reversing it and setting it right next time. I do not say that in the recent election the people did the wisest thing that could have been done; indeed, I do not think they did; but, I do say, that in accepting the great trust committed to me, which I do with a determination to endeavor to prove worthy of it, I must rely upon you—upon the people of the whole country—for support; and with their sustaining aid, even I, humble as I am, cannot fail to carry the ship of State safely through the storm.

I have now only to thank you warmly for your kind attendance, and bid you all an affectionate farewell.

The remarks of Mr. LINCOLN were interrupted by frequent and warm applause, and at their close cheer after cheer went up from the surrounding crowds. At this point the engine was changed, and the two locomotives, the *Union*, which had carried Mr. LINCOLN thus far in safety, and the *Constitution*, upon which he was to rely to carry him securely to the end of his journey, were run past the platform in order to afford him an opportunity of seeing them.

A pleasing incident occurred here. Mrs. LINCOLN, who was recognized in the cars, was warmly welcomed by the crowd. In response she raised the window, and returned the salutations of the people. "Where are the children? Show us the children," cried a loud voice. Mrs LINCOLN immediately called her eldest son to the window, and he was greeted by a hearty cheer. "Have you any more on board?" "Yes," replied Mrs. LINCOLN, "here's another"—and she attempted to bring a tough, rugged little fellow, about eight years of age, into sight. But the young representative of the House of Lincoln proved refractory, and the more his mother endeavored to pull him up before the window the more stubbornly he persisted in throwing himself down on the floor of the car, laughing at the fun, but refusing to receive the proffered honor of a reception. So his mother at last was constrained to give up the attempt to exhibit the "pet of the family."

On arriving at Fishkill, the people were found gathered in force, and cannon, and music and shouting gave voice to the enthusiasm.

Mr. LINCOLN declined speaking, telling the crowd that if he took the time to speak to all the crowds that awaited him, he should not get to Washington until after the inauguration, "which you know," said he, "wouldn't exactly fit."

At Peekskill, a very fine demonstration was in waiting, the crowd being very large, and Mr. LINCOLN was induced to leave the cars and ascend a platform, where he was received with the customary warmth. He was received by Judge NELSON, who said:

SPEECH OF JUDGE NELSON.

I am requested, in behalf of the Corporation and citizens of this village, to express to you their gratification in meeting you at this time, and welcoming you to our village as the President elect of this great Republic. This is not the time nor the occasion for making a formal address to you, but permit me to observe that we, in common with your fellow-citizens generally, appreciate the difficulties which, probably, will attend you in the discharge of the important duties about to devolve upon you as the Chief Magistrate of this nation. We have, however, full confidence in the soundness of your head, and the purity of your heart; and that with the aid of that Divine Providence which you have invoked, you will be equal to every emergency which may arise in this critical condition of the nation. You have our hopes and our prayers that your Administration will prove as prosperous and happy to our beloved country, and as honorable to yourself, as the difficulties and dangers which now threaten you are great.

Associated as we have been in the councils of the nation, I need not assure you of my own pleasure in thus meeting you again, and bearing to you this message from my neighbors and friends.

Mr. LINCOLN, in reply, said:

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I have but a moment to stand before you, to listen to and return your kind greeting. I thank you for this reception and for the pleasant manner in which it is tendered to me, by our mutual friend. I will say in a single sentence, in regard to the difficulties that lie before me and our beloved country, that if I can only be as generously and unanimously sustained, as the demonstrations I have witnessed indicate I shall be, I shall not fail; but without your sustaining hands I am sure that neither I nor any other man, can hope to surmount those difficulties. I trust that in the course I shall pursue I shall be sustained, not only by the party that elected me, but by the patriotic people of the whole country.

Mr. LINCOLN received round after round of cheers as the cars left the station.

Sing Sing and Yonkers were passed slowly, amidst firing of cannon, music, and cheering, Mr. LINCOLN standing on the rear platform as the cars passed through those villages.

At the Female Orphan Asylum the children were all drawn up in line outside the building, and the cars made a minute's pause in order to allow Mr. LINCOLN to be seen.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION IN NEW-YORK

Punctually at 3 P. M., yesterday, the special train which conveyed the President elect and suite arrived at the new depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, on Thirtieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The building, which was thrown open for the first time on this occasion, was gaily decorated with flags. None were admitted there but those who had tickets. The Police were stationed in force within and without, and in Thirtieth-street confined a swaying, compact crowd of men, women and children within the limits of the sidewalks. The carriage-way was kept clear, and there, drawn up near the depôt, were thirty-five carriages, provided by Mr. EDWARD VAN RABST, for the accommodation of Mr. LINCOLN and those who were to escort him to his hotel.

Mr. LINCOLN, alighting without delay, passed through the passenger-room, preceded by General-Superintendent KENNEDY, supported by Col SUMNER and Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, and followed by his fellow-travelers and the representatives of various Republican organizations who had awaited his arrival in the depôt. Amid cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs, he entered his carriage—the same in which the Prince of Wales rode, drawn by six black horses.

STARTING OF THE PROCESSION.

A few minutes later the procession started. First came a squad of mounted Policemen; then a carriage drawn by four horses, in which the Reception Committee of the Common Council rode; then the carriage in which the President elect, Col. SUMNER and Alderman CORNELL, Chairman of the Joint Committee, with a platoon of Policemen on either side; and then carriages containing those who, accompanying Mr. LINCOLN on his journey, Gen. NYE, Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD, Grand Marshal of the Wide Awakes, Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, DANIEL E. GAVIT, Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER, Capt. ALLAN RUTHERFORD, and the delegations from the various City organizations. A strong police force followed the last vehicle, which was an Express wagon, drawn by four plumed steeds, which conveyed the baggage of the party. The route was as follows: Up Thirtieth-street to Ninth-avenue; down Ninth avenue to Twenty-third-street; up Twenty-third-street to Fifth avenue; down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street; up Fourteenth-street to Broadway; down Broadway to the Astor House, Mr. LINCOLN's head-quarters during his stay in New-York.

The streets were lined with people. Up town their name was legion, and as the carriages proceeded, the crowd became constantly denser.

STREET DECORATIONS, &C.

Everywhere almost flags were flying. All the principal hotels, except the New-York Hotel, displayed the national banner, and from many private houses it was flung to the breeze.

On top of a building on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, stood a company of Sixteenth Ward Wide-Awakes in uniform, with their campaign banners flying.

A few doors beyond an American flag was stretched across the street, under which was written "Welcome LINCOLN!"

In the court-yard of a dwelling-house in Twenty-third-street stood a group of little boys, with military caps and uniforms, waving little flags inscribed "LINCOLN and HAMLIN."

Between Seventh and Eighth avenues the procession passed under a banner on which were these words from Genesis:

"Fear not, Abraham, I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward."

In the window of a store under the New-York Hotel a placard which said: "Welcome, welcome, none too soon!"

From the balcony and windows of this hotel, as elsewhere all along the route, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and everywhere the approach of the President elect was greeted with enthusiastic cheering.

The front of the Republican Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, was covered by a large flag and a transparency which bore the inscription: "Welcome to the President elect. Prosperity to his Administration and our Union."

At Putnam, the publisher's, No. 532 Broadway, was hung out a placard with the words originally uttered by Mr. LINCOLN himself. "Right makes might!"

At the corner of White-street and Broadway was another group of Wide-Awakes, in costume, waving American flags.

At the store of ISADOR, BERNHARD & SON, No. 351 Broadway, was a banner with this device: "Welcome, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, we beg for compromise.

ARRIVAL AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

It was precisely 4½ P. M. when Mr. LINCOLN's carriage reached the Astor House. The crowd at this point was packed, and almost impenetrable. The Police kept the middle of the street clear with great difficulty and commendable firmness. The Police arrangements throughout were admirable, and only one instance came under our notice in which the guardians of the public peace failed to do their duty calmly, quietly and well; the officer, whose cap is numbered 1 355, stationed inside the Astor House, was unnecessarily rough and noisy.

Mr. LINCOLN and those who accompanied him alighted without delay and entered the hotel.

MR. LINCOLN IN ROOM NO. 41.

After running the gauntlet of policemen who guarded the doors, garrisoned the stairways and invested the halls, Mr. LINCOLN reached Room No. 41, set apart for his use in receiving his visitors—the scene of the arm-torture of his illustrious predecessor, Gen. TAYLOR. Emerging from the crowd in somewhat the condition of pressed figs, the Aldermen and Councilmen followed suit, and pressing close upon the Presidential calf-skin, sought entrance to the favored circle. Inexorable policemen Nos. 120 and 978, had received positive orders to admit no one but identified City Fathers, and the newly fledged dignitaries bid fair to be excluded altogether. Tears, prayers and supplications, however, alike combined to move the stern sentry, and one by one the privileged were admitted. Alas, for Jenkins! the irrevocable edict of CORNELL had gone forth that none should enter but ye aforesaid Common Council—Jenkins, the historian of the occasion, was especially excluded. Though we knew the knight of the brass buttons and blue coat; though we had heralded his services and arrests in minion lead, and even in brevier—stolidity was his particular virtue on this occasion, and immobility his religion. But, at length, when despair had almost paralyzed his eager pen, the TIMES reporter was made glad with the welcome countenance of Aldermen BOOLE and TUOMEY, of Japanese memory, who kindly and compassionately moved the aforesaid guard to open sesame, and lo! we were in the presence of the elect and his entertainers. On the centre-table were the accumulated missives of the day, and boxes of *troches* indicative of the Presidential hoarseness. Around the table were wandering the privileged hundred, while in one corner, apparently unknown to most in the room, was the cause of all the excitement. Having shown himself from the window, to appease the eager multitude without, Mr. LINCOLN suggested to Alderman CORNELL that it would be well that those who desired, should be presented.

The stereotyped presentation then took place. Mr. JOHNSON was introduced as Mr. JOBSON, and the President said, "How do you do Mr. THOMPSON?" and all parties were satisfied. Among others presented were Ex-Gov. KING and his brother, whom the President received cordially. To Mr. G. W. BLUNT, who said to the President, "I hope, Sir, we have a Government at last," Mr. LINCOLN replied, "Well, Sir, if I can bring as good a *head* as *heart* to the work, I am sure we shall."

Mr. LINCOLN frequently expressed his admiration of the excellent police arrangements of the day, and desired that Mr. KENNEDY, the Superintendent of Police, should be brought in person, that he might be complimented as he deserved.

To one of those introduced, Mr. LINCOLN said: "Hasn't I seen you somewhere with a set of Shakespearian pictures?" "No, Sir," was the reply. "Then," said Mr. LINCOLN good-naturedly, "I must give it up."

A good story is told of the presentation of Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, of this City, to Mr. LINCOLN, who it will be recollected, made one speech rather bitterly opposed to Mr. LINCOLN's nomination. "SPENCER," repeated Mr. LINCOLN; "that used to be a prominent name in New-York." "You may have heard it in connection with a certain speech of mine," said Mr. SPENCER, jocosely, and both laughed heartily.

For all who were presented Mr. LINCOLN found a pleasant word and a kindly smile, that won for him universal admiration and esteem.

After vainly endeavoring to avoid being forced to

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Jura, the Saxonian, and the Fulton.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon at the Opening of the French Chambers.

Address of the Queen on the Opening of Parliament.

THE POLICY OF COUNT CAVOUR.

The State of the Prusso-Danish Question.

Cotton Tending Downward—Breadstuffs Drooping—Provisions Dull—Consuls 91 3-4@91 7-8.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Jura*, Capt. LITTLE, which sailed from Liverpool at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg and Southampton, arrived yesterday afternoon. Her advices are the same as by the *Jura*.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton on the 6th inst., also arrived yesterday afternoon.

The *America* arrived at Queenstown at 2:50 on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and Liverpool shortly after noon on the 5th.

The news by the present arrivals is of the highest importance.

SPEECH OF NAPOLEON III.

Opening the Chambers—The Domestic and Foreign Policy of the Empire.

The French Chambers were opened on the 4th by the Emperor in person. The Emperor spoke as follows:

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS, MESSIEURS LES DEPUTES: The Speech at the opening of each Session sums up in a few words the past events and the projects of the future. Up to this day that communication, restricted in its nature, has not put my Government in relations intimate enough with the great bodies of the State, and these bodies were thus deprived of the means of strengthening the Government by their public adhesion or assisting it by their advice.

I have decided that every year a general exposition of the situation of the Empire shall be placed before you, and the most important dispatches of diplomacy shall be laid on your tables. You will also be able in an address to manifest your sentiments on the facts which are being accomplished, no longer as formerly, by a simple paraphrase of the speech from the throne, but by a free and sincere expression of your opinion.

That improvement initiates the country more fully into a knowledge of its own affairs, and makes better known to it those who govern as well as those who sit in the Chambers; and, notwithstanding its importance, this change does not alter in any way the spirit of the Constitution.

Formerly, you are aware, the suffrage was limited. The Chamber of Deputies possessed, it is true, more extended privileges, but the large number of public functionaries who formed part of it gave to the Government a direct power of action on its resolutions. The Chamber of Peers also voted the laws, but the majority could be at any moment deposed by the addition of new members. Finally, the laws were not always discussed according to their real merit, but following the chance which their adoption or rejection would have in maintaining or upsetting a Ministry. From that there ensued little sincerity in deliberation, little stability in the progress of the Government, and little useful work accomplished.

To-day all the laws are prepared with care and mature deliberation by a Council composed of enlightened men who give their advice on all measures to be taken.

The Senate, guardian of the fundamental compact, uses the conservative power of its own initiative only in grave circumstances, and not only examines the laws on the sole consideration of their constitutionality, but constitutes a true court of political appeal, and is composed of a number of members that cannot be exceeded.

The Legislative Corps, it is true, does not mix itself in all the details of administration, but it is elected directly by universal suffrage, and does not count in its body any public functionary. It discusses the laws with the most complete freedom. If they are rejected, it is a warning of which the Government takes notice, but their rejection does not shake the Government nor arrest the progress of affairs, and does not oblige the Sovereign to take for councillors the men who have not his confidence.

Such are the principal differences between the present Constitution and that which preceded the revolution of February.

Exhaust, gentlemen, during the vote on the Address, all points of discussion, according to the proportion of their importance, that you may have the power afterwards to devote yourselves entirely to the affairs of the country; for if these points demand a profound and conscientious examination, the other interests in their turn impatiently expect prompt decisions.

On the eve of more detailed explanations, I will limit myself to recalling to mind, summarily, that which has been done at home and abroad.

At home all the measures that have been taken tend to increase the agricultural, commercial and industrial production. The dearness of all things is the inevitable consequence of the increasing prosperity, but at least ought we to seek to render articles of first necessity the least dear. It is with that view that we have diminished the duties on raw materials, have signed a Treaty of Commerce with England, have projected or contracted other treaties with neighboring countries, and facilitated everywhere the means of communication and of transport.

To realize these economical reforms we have renounced 90,000,000 of annual receipts, yet the Budget will be presented to you in equilibrium, without its having been necessary to have recourse to the creation of new taxes nor to the public credit, as I announced to you last year.

The changes introduced into the administration of Algeria have vested the superior direction of affairs in the population themselves. The illustrious services of the Marshal placed at the head of the colony are guarantees of order and prosperity.

Abroad, I have endeavored to prove in my relations with foreign Powers that France sincerely desires peace, and that without renouncing a legitimate influence, she does not pretend to interfere in any place where her interests are not concerned; and, finally, that if she sympathises with all that is great and noble, she does not hesitate to condemn everything which violates international right and justice. Events difficult to be foreseen have combined in Italy to complicate a state of things already embarrassed. My Government, agreeing with its allies, has considered that the best means of obviating the greatest dangers was to have resource to the principle of non intervention, which leaves each country masters of its destiny, localizes questions, and prevents them from degenerating into European conflicts; I certainly am not ignorant that this system possesses the inconvenience of appearing to authorize many grievous excesses. Extreme views would prefer another course; some that France should participate in and make common cause in every revolution; others that France should place herself at the head of general reaction. I will not allow myself to be diverted from my path by these opposite inducements. It is sufficient for the greatness of the country that its rights be maintained in the quarters in which they are incontestable, to defend its honor wherever it may be attacked, and to afford her support where it is supplicated by a just cause. It is thus that we have maintained our rights in causing the recognition of the cession of Savoy and Nice. These provinces are now irrevocably united to France. It is thus that to avenge our honor in the extreme East, our flag, united with that of Great Britain, floats victoriously over the walls of Peking, and that the cross, emblem of Christian civilization, again surmounts in the Capital of China the temples of our religion, which have been closed for more than a century. It is thus that in the name of humanity our troops have gone to Syria, in virtue of an European Convention, in order to protect the Christian against a blind fanaticism. At Rome I have considered it necessary to increase the garrison, when the security of the Holy Father appeared to be threatened. I have sent my fleet to Gaeta, at the moment when it seemed that it must be the last refuge of the King of Naples. After having allowed it to remain there four months, I withdrew it. However worthy of sympathy might be a royal misfortune so nobly defended, the presence of our war vessels obliged us to depart every day from the system of neutrality which I had proclaimed, and gave rise to erroneous interpretations; but you know that in policy one hardly believes in the possibility of a pure disinterested step. Such is a rapid exposition of the general situation. Let any apprehension, therefore, be dissipated, and let confidence be reëstablished. Why should not commercial and industrial affairs assume a new development? My firm resolution is not to enter into any conflict in which the cause of France should not be based on right and justice. What, then, have we to fear? Can an united and compact nation, numbering forty millions of souls, fear to be drawn into struggles, the aim of which she could not approve, or be provoked by any menace whatever? The first virtue of a people is to have confidence in itself, and not allow itself to be disturbed by imaginary alarms. Let us then calmly regard the future in the full consciousness of our strength, as well as in our honorable intentions—let us engage without exaggerated preoccupations in the development of the germs of the prosperity that Providence places in our hands."

RECEPTION OF THE SPEECH IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Feb. 5.

Little need we wonder that the world awaits with breathless expectation the inaugural address of the Emperor of the French on opening the French Chambers. It is an occasion in every way remarkable. Nine years have followed the *coup d'état*, and during the whole of that period, the freedom of speech, writing, and even thought, has been repressed within the French Empire to a degree never before known in the annals of a nation equally civilized. The amount of repression must be judged of by the quantity repressed, and if we consider what free France would have written and spoken during the last nine years we have a fair measure of the force that must have been exerted. Now we are told that, although as appears from a recent instance the Press may not write freely, the members of the two Chambers are to be at liberty to speak freely, and that whatever they may say is to be the property of the French nation. Another cause of interest is the extreme ambiguity of the French Emperor during the last year. No Sphinx can interpret the Emperor so well as himself. Then we naturally look to the speech for the solution of the question of peace or war, which is agitating not only every Cabinet, but every counting-house in Europe.

We have got the speech, and we cannot help expressing a fear that it will be read by all classes in this country with feelings of no little disappointment. The vision of a considerable progress towards real parliamentary Government fades away as we approach the reality. The speech of the Emperor NAPOLEON has the faintest possible resemblance to the speech of a Constitutional Monarch. The measures of the year are not stated with any minuteness or particularity, and the whole document has an air rather controversial than expository. The Chambers are invited to strengthen the Government by their adhesion, or to aid it by their counsels, but they are very significantly told the limits within which they are to act, and the regions of politics into which they are not to penetrate. The Emperor of the French meets the representatives of his people by virtue of a Constitution to which they have both solemnly sworn, and which we should have thought they might have taken for granted. But the Emperor feels it necessary to enter into an elaborate, and, as it seems to us, not very successful defence of the Chambers which he is addressing. He tells them that the former Chamber of Deputies was elected by a restricted suffrage, and, though it had more extensive powers, was composed so much of functionaries that the Government exercised great influence. Its votes also were often influenced by party rather that by the merits of the question. The present Legislative Body, on the other hand, is elected by universal suffrage, has no functionaries among its members, has all the laws prepared for it by the Council of State, and discusses them with entire freedom, though it is not allowed to interfere with the details of administration. In other words, the old Chamber of Deputies had many faults, but it was, after all, a power and a reality. The new Legislative Body has many merits, but it is without power of consideration. It was scarcely worth while to enter into such a parallel if a conclusion more satisfactory could not be deduced. No member of the Legislative Body can feel that his privileges are at all extended by these remarks; nay, he must be conscious that he is watched jealously by one who has no intention of parting with one atom of substantial power, or of raising up any body in the State which dares offer to him a serious remonstrance.

As regards what is to us the more important question of foreign politics, the speech of the Emperor of the French yields still less satisfaction. He avows himself an advocate of the principle of non-intervention, although he is well aware that it authorizes bad excesses, and that extreme opinions would place him on the one hand at the head of a revolution, and on the other of a general reaction. Without following either of these courses, the Emperor is content to maintain his right where it is incontestible; to defend his honor where it is attacked; and to lend is support where it is implored in a just cause. The instance of an incontestible right which he selects is the seizure of Savoy and Nice, now irrevocably united to France, and therefore we are to presume justly acquired.

We cannot think these words reassuring. We cannot think the illustration a happy one, and we cannot believe that either France or Europe will receive as an omen of continued peace the announcement that the same policy which annexed Savoy and Nice is henceforth to guide the destinies of France. As to his ambiguous conduct of last year, the Emperor violated the principle of non-intervention at Rome in order to provide for the security of the Pope, and at Gaeta from sympathy for the King of Naples, of whose misfortunes the Emperor himself has been the principal cause. Finding, however, that the presence of his vessels gave rise to erroneous interpretations the Emperor withdrew them, and this is all that is said with regard to the inscrutable contradictions of conduct which have so effectually puzzled the world. Strong in the force of his reasoning, the Emperor requires apprehensions to disappear, and confidence to strengthen itself. Why, he asks, should not commercial and industrial affairs take departure for a new flight? His resolution is not to enter into war unless it be based on right and justice. France has forty millions. The first virtue of a people is confidence in itself. Let us, then, he cries, regard the future with tranquillity in the confidence of our strength and our good intentions.

We have no difficulty in answering this question. Confidence cannot and will not revive, because the past is unaccounted for and the future is unexplained. When a great Prince announces a policy like non-intervention, that announcement becomes valueless when we are shown how lightly the policy can be thrown aside at the bidding of mere sympathies and antipathies; and, as regards the future, who can feel assured by being told that France will act on the principles of right and justice, as if Savoy and Nice had been rightly and justly annexed, or as if any nation ever went to war proclaiming that it drew the sword in the cause of wrong and injustice? These words have been the playthings of kings from the first of time, and their natural vagueness is not improved by the illustration of Savoy and Nice. A speech explains away the liberties already supposed to be conceded, which implies commercial stagnation and a want of confidence in all classes; a speech which mentions only a single foreign Power, and that incidentally, which has no word of kindness for any one, which gives no reason for the immense increase of the Army and Navy, which gives no account of the foreign relations of the country, and no assurance of her good understanding with any other country—in which we seek in vain for the slightest hint of the policy which the Government of France is about to pursue, and, above all, in which the Emperor appears neither content with the Constitution under which he is acting, with the principle of non-intervention, nor with the exceptions he has made in it, nor with the state of trade, nor with the state of public opinion,—cannot, ought not, to reassure any one.

Confidence is made of far other elements. A clear and open policy, based on principles easily understood and steadily enforced, a frank and open communication of views and motives, and a demeanor which shows that the Prince has at once confidence in himself and in his people—these are the indispensable conditions of commercial improvement and political tranquillity. The people of France are well assured that no one will wantonly attack her. Are they equally sure that she will wantonly attack no one? If they are not convinced of this, is not the fault to be traced to a Government which does not repose in its people the confidence it requires from them, and substitutes a few sounding phrases for a fair and candid statement of its political situation and prospects?

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Parliament was opened in form on the 5th inst., when Her Majesty delivered the following speech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: It is with great satisfaction that I again meet you in Parliament, and have recourse to your assistance and advice. My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory, and I trust that the moderation of the Powers of Europe will prevent any interruption of the general peace.

Events of great importance are taking place in Italy. Believing that the Italians ought to be left to settle their own affairs, I have not thought it right to exercise any active interference in those matters. Papers on the subject will be laid before you. I announced to you at the close of the session of Parliament that the atrocities which had then recently been committed in Syria had induced me to concur with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the Prince Regent of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, in entering into an engagement with the Sultan, by which temporary assistance was to be afforded to the Sultan for the purpose of establishing peace in that part of his dominions.

That assistance has been afforded by a body of French troops who have been sent to Syria as representing the Allied Powers. The Sultan has also placed a considerable military force in Syria, under the direction of an able officer, and I trust that tranquility will be reëstablished in that province, and that the object of the Convention will have been fully attained. I announced to you, also, at the close of the last session of Parliament, that the pacific overtures which my Envoy in China had made to the Imperial Government at Peking, having led to no satisfactory result, my naval and military forces, and those of my ally, the Emperor of France, were to advance towards the Northern Provinces of China for the purpose of supporting the just demands of the Allied forces, and that the Earl of ELGIN had been sent to China as Special Ambassador to treat with the Chinese Government.

I am glad to inform you that the operations of the allied forces have been attended with complete success. After the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, and several engagements with the Chinese army, the allied forces became masters of the Imperial City of Peking, and the Earl of ELGIN and Baron GROS, the Ambassador of the French, were enabled to obtain an honorable and satisfactory settlement of all the matters in dispute. Throughout the operations and the negotiations which followed them, the commanders and Ambassadors of the Allied Powers acted with the most friendly concert. Papers on this subject will be laid before you. The state of my Indian territories is progressively improving; and I trust that their financial condition will gradually partake of the general amendment.

An insurrection of a portion of the natives of New-Zealand has interrupted the peace of a part of that colony, but I hope that the measures which have been taken will speedily suppress these disturbances and enable my Government to concert such arrangements as may prevent their recurrence.

Serious differences have arisen among the States of the North American Union. *It is impossible for me to look without great concern upon any events which can affect the happiness and welfare of a people purely allied to my subjects by descent, and closely connected with them by the most intimate and friendly relations. My heartfelt wish is that these differences may be susceptible of satisfactory adjustment. The interests which I take in the well-being of the people of the United States cannot but be increased by the kind and cordial reception given by them to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to the Continent of America.* I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my warm appreciation of the loyalty and attachment to my person and throne manifested by my Canadian and other North American subjects on the occasion of the residence of the Prince of Wales among them.

I have concluded with the Emperor of France Conventions supplementary to the Treaty of Commerce of the 23d of January, 1860, and in furtherance of the object of that treaty. I have also concluded with the King of Sardinia a Convention for the reciprocal protection of copyright. These Conventions will be laid before you.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, and they have been framed with a due regard to economy of the several branches of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen: Measures will be placed before you for the consolidation of important parts of the Criminal law; for the improvement of the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency; for rendering more easy the transfer of land; for establishing a uniform system of voting in England and Wales; and for the general purpose of public usefulness. I confidently commit the great interest of my Empire to your wisdom and care, and fervently pray that the blessings of the Almighty may attend your councils, and may guide your deliberations to the attainment of the object of my constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of my people.

THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, the address, in reply to the Royal Speech, was moved by Lord SAPTON and seconded by Lord LISMORE. Lord DERBY, without moving an amendment, commented upon the deficiences of the speech; and in the course of his remarks he referred as follows to American affairs:

"It is impossible not to feel the deepest concern at the threatened disruption of that great Union, as it must effect the happiness and welfare of that country. There is no man in this country who would not view with the deepest anxiety and regret the disruption of a community which, without claiming perfection for its institutions, and certainly under various disadvantages, has yet procured for its people an amount of prosperity almost unparalleled in the world, and an amount of personal freedom only inferior—and I think it is inferior—to that enjoyed in this country. But it is impossible to look at that threatened disruption—only possible to be effected at the cost of the horrors of civil war—without looking also at the effects it would produce on the manufactures of this country. Its first effects, at all events, would be most disastrous to one great branch of our industry. Unfortunately it does so happen—I trust it will not be long so—that we have been almost exclusively dependent on the cotton of America. It will be of the highest advantage, if the threatened disruption should lead those who are most deeply interested—I do not think the Government can interfere with their individual exertions—to turn their serious consideration to the best means of averting the danger involved in a failure of the supply of cotton from the United States by promoting an increased supply from other sources. Such a supply can be had in many parts of the world provided means be taken for encouraging its growth and import. Her Majesty goes on to state that the interest she takes in the well being of the people of the United States cannot but be increased by the kind and cordial reception given by them to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to the continent of America. With the exception, perhaps, of one little unpleasantness we may congratulate Her Majesty upon the loyalty and good feeling which were displayed towards the Prince of Wales by our fellow-subjects in Canada, as well as by the people of the neighboring Republic. But there is one point which, although it must have afforded the utmost satisfaction to the country, could not, perhaps, have been introduced by Her Majesty into her gracious speech. I allude, of course, to the perfect manner in which the Prince of Wales himself, by his personal conduct, justified the respect and good feeling which were manifested towards him in Canada and the United States. [Cheers.] There is not one young man in ten thousand who would be able, in so difficult a position and on the spur of the moment, to show the same amount of self-possession, the same tact and the same dignity. [Cheers.] That, of course, is not a subject upon which any formal address can be presented to Her Majesty, but I am sure your lordships will agree with me that our congratulations, instead of being limited to the reception given to the Prince of Wales, should include, in addition, the perfect manner in which His Royal Highness justified all the enthusiasm and good feeling which his visit called forth. [Cheers.]

In the House of Commons the address was moved by Sir E. COLEBROOKE, and seconded by Mr PAGET. Mr. DISRAELI followed with a review of the Ministry, with some comments upon its foreign policy.

Lord J. RUSSELL, remarking that it was hardly fair in Mr. DISRAELI to complain of ignorance of the policy of the Government when papers had been just laid upon the table which would show the policy they had been pursuing, observed that the policy of the Government in regard to Italy had been proclaimed over and over again—namely, not to attempt to impose any form of government upon the people of Italy, but to allow them to settle their own affairs as they saw fit. Mr. DISRAELI had not quarreled with this policy, and he asked him—did he disapprove it? The Government had kept steadily in view two objects—first, that Italy should be left free to settle her own concerns; secondly, that after the peace of Villafranca, the treaty should be made a security for the peace of Europe, believing that it was for the benefit of Italy and of Sardinia herself, that she should not rush madly into war. The extraordinary results of GARIBALDI'S invasion had, however, shown that he was welcomed as a deliverer by the people of Sicily and Naples. But he could not found a solid power at Naples, and unless the King of Sardinia had stepped in, all would have been anarchy, and Italian independence would have vanished like a dream. He thought that the King could not have done otherwise than declare himself at once, and he justified the course which the Government had taken in consequence of this event, and of the views indicated by other Powers in relation thereto. The policy of non-intervention was concurred in by France; Her Majesty's Government entirely agreed with the Emperor of the French in this policy, and were in close alliance with the other great Powers. With regard to the amendment, and the subject of reform, he thought it was better for the Government not to bring forward a measure which, at the present time, must create disappointment, and occupy a great deal of time without leading to any satisfactory result. Upon this question he always dreaded what persons would do by way of compromise. He had come to the opinion that in order to carry a Reform bill which would be of use to the country, there must be such an amount of public opinion in its favor as would carry it through that House and the House of Lords. The country, however, had the matter in its own hands, and might declare that nothing would satisfy it but Parliamentary reform; the Government were of opinion that their best course would be to give their attention to the various subjects indicated in Her Majesty's speech.

A COMMENT IN ADVANCE.

From the London Times, Feb 5.

The topics of a Royal Speech are like the history, present and to come, which furnishes them,—made up of joys and sorrows, congratulations and condolements, sudden pieces of good fortune and long-deferred hopes, which are, perhaps, never to be realized. A Government may be pardoned for dwelling on all that is favorable in the state of the country, and for making a show of satisfaction where the world in general is rather inclined to anxiety. The peace which we enjoy is purchased by such great sacrifices, and is held by so uncertain a tenure, that we are, perhaps, not sufficiently sensible of its blessings. Yet for this peace the Government has labored and is laboring daily. It is the great object of their exertions, the necessary accompaniment of their policy, the condition of that policy of non-interference which distinguishes them from their predecessors, and from the other Cabinets of Europe. The paragraph in the royal speech which refers to this topic to-day will therefore have an unusual significance. On ordinary occasions the announcement that Her Majesty continues to receive from all Powers assurances of their friendly dispositions, is but a formal admission of the right of Parliament to have some account of the dealings of the Crown with foreign nations; but on the opening of the session of 1861, with war actually raging in the Italian Peninsula, and about, in all probability, to extend over the whole of Central Europe it is a matter of no small importance that the Queen of England should reiterate in the face of her subjects and of foreign nations her conviction that it is the privilege of a well-governed State to stand aloof from such complications as now threaten. To declare once more the principle of abstaining from interference in the quarrels of Austria with her revolted nationalities, and to impress this principle on our allies, are duties which the British Government can never fail to recognize as its own.

We have, indeed, had our share of war for the present, and may give good advice to the world without fear of being suspected of sluggishness or decay. The Chinese Expedition was planned, organized, and conducted with a skill which will justly be the model of future commanders in the East. The cost of this brilliant feat of arms will, no doubt, be considerable, but its results are most valuable, not only as regards the material interests, but also with respect to the military reputation of the country. A force of many thousand men with an enormous flotilla was kept for several months in the seas of Northern China, far away from the resources of our Indian Empire, and when the time for action came, it marched to the capital of the enemy's country, after scattering the armies of the Tartar Sovereign, and dictated a peace which diplomatic errors, perhaps, may render precarious, but which with proper management may be made the means of conferring the greatest blessings on China, as well as on the European nations. Such an incident may well find its place in the list of achievements on which Her Majesty congratulates the two Houses. Another event of the past year too interesting to be passed over, is the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States. Short-sighted, indeed, are the wisest and most experienced of statesmen. When the heir to the British throne crossed the Canadian frontier on a visit of courtesy of to the great Republic, the politicians who ruled the two countries little thought that within a few months—indeed, a few weeks, the Union would be rent asunder by the treasonable hands of men whose lips had been for years uttering commonplaces about liberty, the triumphs of the New World's institutions, and the decay of the old Monarchies of Europe. The Queen cannot express her gratification at the welcome given by the American people to her son, and the kind feeling with which even the rough pioneers of the West evidently regarded him, without declaring her sorrow that the fabric of the Republican Union should be in danger of destruction from the intolerant passions of a faction. That the United States may escape the ruin which impends and that the mob rule which, according to all accounts, prevails in the South, may be overthrown by the vigor of the Federal Government and the returning courage of the conservative classes, is the wish of every one on this side of the Atlantic. But if the Republic, which is of our blood and language, be doomed to perish, we may at least gather consolation from the spectacle of Italy, which slowly, painfully, but with unabated spirit, and the certainty of ultimate success, is working out its freedom and unity. No more agreeable spectacle could be found for the contemplation of a British assembly than the Italians returning a conservative and constitutional Parliament while tyranny is still defending itself at Gaeta, priest-craft is still intriguing at Rome, and extravagant Democracy is at its old acting the part of Marplot wherever it can find listeners and dupes.

So much for foreign affairs. At home there is the happily old story of commercial prosperity, mingled during the present Winter with much exceptional distress. The recollection of the late severe frost will long remain, if only as having shown what a large spirit of benevolence exists in the character of the English people. The sharp pressure of this time has now passed away, and the country assumes once more its natural aspect of increasing prosperity, even under burdens more considerable than have ever been imposed in times of peace. This state of things, and the absence of political agitation, will enable Her Majesty to dispense with the announcement of any measures calculated to provoke party conflict. The great subject of Law Reform, and particularly the amendment of the law of Bankruptcy, will be the chosen work of the session. But of even higher importance are the questions of finance, which must force themselves on the attention of the Legislature. Although the nation will not be so unreasonable as to demand, nor the Government so reckless as to carry out any sudden reduction in the armaments which have restored the country to its proper place in Europe, and which are now confirming the resolve of ambitious potentates, yet where economy is practicable the Government will certainly not turn a deaf ear to the wishes of the people. Economy in Expenditure will, we feel convinced, not be recommended in vain by the Speech from the Throne.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was to be opened by Queen VICTORIA in person on the afternoon that the *Jura* sailed.

On the evening of the 4th inst., grand banquets were given in London by Lords PALMERSTON, GRANVILLE and DERBY, and by Mr. DISRAELI, respectively, to their principal supporters in both Houses of Parliament.

It is stated that Maj.-Gen. Sir RICHARD AUBEY will probably be appointed Commander of the forces in Canada.

The Underwriters of London and Liverpool had raised the rate of insurance 1 per cent. on cargoes from the Southern States of America, on account of the numerous fires on cotton ships and to cover war risks.

The memorial to Lord PALMERSTON relative to retrenchment in the public expenditure, bearing the signatures of sixty Liberal members of Parliament, and the reply of his Lordship, are published. PALMERSTON says that he concurs with the memorialists in their economical views, and that in framing the estimates, Government will endeavor to obtain the approval and support of Parliament and the country.

Mrs. GORE, the well-known novel-writer, is dead. The obituary notices also include the names of BARRET FOSTER and Mr. BURFORD, both popular artists.

The recent extraordinary case of horse-whipping by a clergyman (Mr. BROCKHURST) at Cambridge University had resulted in his being censured and suspended from all his degrees for a period of four years.

At the Galway Sessions, a resolution had been carried guaranteeing a rate of one penny in the pound for the erection of a pier-head and break-water in Galway harbor.

A general Court of Directors of the Bank of England was summoned for the 7th inst. It was conjectured that the Government meditated some encroachment upon the privileges of the Bank. The *Times*, however, says: "About two months back a rumor was current that Mr. GLADSTONE had proposed to reduce, by £70,000, the commission paid to the Bank for conducting the Government business, and that the Directors declined to accede to it. The inference now is, that the plan has been subjected to modifications which may have induced the Directors to consent to recommend it at the special meeting now summoned."

FRANCE.

The case of JEROME BONAPARTE PATTERSON *versus* Prince NAPOLEON, came up for further argument in Paris, on the 1st instant, and public curiosity was even greater than on the first day. M. BERRYER replied at length to the address of M. ALLOU, Counsel for Prince NAPOLEON, and M. ALLOU responded. The Court then adjourned till Friday, the 8th, to hear the Imperial Advocate.

It is said the Powers are agreed on the principle of a Conference at Paris for the settlement of the Syrian question.

There was a great movement of troops throughout France, in consequence of the formation of dépôts for the army of reserve. Reinforcements had sailed for Rome.

It is said that the Prussion General who went to Paris to announce the death of the King of Prussia, was so offended by some remarks of the Emperor's, that he declined to go to the Court Ball.

The Paris Bourse on the 4th was heavy and a shade lower.

ITALY.

Advices from Gaeta to the 2d, received *vid* Rome, say that the siege continued without any incident on either side. The place replied but moderately to the fire of the besiegers, which was rather frequent on the land side, and was especially directed against the city.

Prince CARIGNAN had gone to Mola di Gaeta. The journey is said to be in connection with negotiations for the surrender of Gaeta.

It is stated that in the Abruzzi the war has been most sanguinary—no quarter given or asked for. An official report by Gen. ROCCA announces that confidence and tranquility were returning throughout the whole portion of the Abruzzi.

The Italian elections were proving more and more favorable to the policy of Count CAVOUR.

It is stated to be Count CAVOUR'S intention to propose the following four points to the Italian Parliament: First, a loan of from three to five hundred millions of francs; second, a declaration conferring the title of King of Italy upon VICTOR EMANUEL; third, the calling out of all the military reserve; and fourth, full powers to be granted to the King for an unlimited period.

Count BRASSIER DE ST. SIMON had presented the credentials confirming his appointment as Ambassador of the King of Prussia at Turin.

Sardinia had claimed the restoration of the soldiers made prisoners by the Papal Zouaves, and had arrested the Bishop of Sabini as hostage.

A telegram from Berlin says: Gen. LA MARMORA has repeatedly declared to the Prussian Government that Sardinia has no intention of attacking Venetia. He made no other political declaration.

The General is reported to have been much dissatisfied with his reception at the Prussian Court.

MENACING NOTE OF COUNT RECHBERG.

The following note has been addressed by the Austrian Government to Count BRASSIER DE ST. SIMON, Prussian Minister in Turin:

MONSIER LE COMTE: By your dispatch dated the 10th of this month your Excellency was so kind as to forward to us a note of Count DE CAVOUR, bearing date of the 8th of this month, stating two instances in which some vessels belonging to the Royal Navy of Sardinia—the frigate *San Michelea* and the gunboat *Confienza*, as they sought shelter from a stormy sea, the former in the Gulf of Fasana, the latter at the port of Lesina—had had reason to complain that the Imperial authorities had behaved towards them in a manner contrary to maritime usages such as are generally observed in times of peace.

We have been compelled on a previous occasion, by our dispatch of July 22 last, to observe to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Sardinia, that we could not admit that the violent state of things brought about by the Piedmontese Government was of such a nature that we might apply in their behalf, without distinction, the rules of International right based on a regular and legitimate situation, and that consequently all arguments drawn from such a supposition necessarily revolved in a vicious circle.

Now, it is matter of public notoriety that since that epoch, again the same Royal Navy, always in times of peace, and without any previous declaration of war, has perpetrated veritable acts of warfare on the coasts of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and in the ports of the State of the Holy See.

In the presence of similar deeds, and seeing the preparations which are openly made in countries placed *de facto* under the domination of Sardinia for some maritime expeditions directed against the coasts of Austria, the Imperial Government deem themselves thoroughly justified in their orders issued to their maritime organs (authorities) to adopt with respect to Sardinian men-of-war approaching the Austrian coasts some exceptional measures of precaution. The Imperial authorities have, in fact, the order to intimate to the said vessels the prohibition to enter Austrian ports, and to prevent all communication between the crews of such vessels and the inhabitants of the coast. Exception was nevertheless expressly made in cases of pressing necessity for unavoidable shelter against storms.

As to succor asked for in the name of the laws of humanity, the Imperial Government, faithful to their unchanging principles, will never refuse it in any circumstance whatever. Accept, &c.,

VIENNA, Jan. 19, 1861. RECHBERG.

SPAIN.

A Madrid journal expresses the opinion, that if the separation of the Southern States of America from the Northern shall be definitely accomplished, the Island of Cuba will be more menaced than it has hitherto been.

A popular disturbance had taken place at Madrid. The printing presses of two Royalist journals were broken up.

AUSTRIA.

The law regulating the religious affairs of the Protestants in the German and Sclavonian Provinces had been adopted by the Council of Ministers, and will be published shortly after it has received the Imperial sanction. It grants complete autonomy to the Protestant Church. As regards marriages between Catholics and Protestants, the existing regulations for the present are to remain in force.

DENMARK.

The Danish Diet had been closed. The King in his reply to the President's speech said:

"Should they come near us, my people will defend themselves if I call upon them to do so."

The semi-official *Berlingski Tidende*, in publishing his speech makes the following remarks:

"Should German troops enter Holstein without being called upon to do so by our Sovereign, and contrary to his wish, a violation of territory would then take place, and the Federal Diet would, in fact, have to declare war against Denmark. War at the present moment would be inconvenient for Germany, and is consequently convenient for Denmark. A state of armed peace exhausts the strength of a country and weakens popular enthusiasm, without which a small people cannot make war. By a blockade we can now damage the commerce of Germany, and rule the Prussian ports for a long period. The conflict must there ore now terminate either by war or by negotiation."

INDIA AND JAPAN.

The Bombay Mail of Jan. 12 had reached England.

A Calcutta telegram of the 11th January says, news had been received there that the landing of the American Ambassador had been repulsed at Japan.

The news from India is unimportant. A famine prevailed in the Northwest Provinces.

At Bombay business both in imports and exports was active. Cotton was advancing.

Freights had slightly improved.

Exchange 2s. ¼d.

BRAZIL.

The mails from the Brazils reached Lisbon on the 1st. Rio dates are to Jan. 10. Coffee was quoted at 5,500@5 600 for good firsts. Exports since last mail, 304,000 bags. Stock, 20,000 bags. Sterling Exchange, 26⅝.

Politics unimportant.

LATEST BY THE JURA.

PARIS—Tuesday.

The *Moniteur* announces that the sitting of the Corps Legislatif will take place to day, at which Government will make a communication.

TURIN, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

RUGGIERO GETTIMO has been appointed President of the Senate. The remaining elections have everywhere taken place peacefully. BROFFERO and CRISPI have been elected members of Parliament.

NAPLES, Monday, Feb. 4.

The fire of the besieged at Gaeta is very brisk, and is replied to by the Sardinians.

A vessel left Gaeta last night, eluding the vigilance of the Sardinian squadron.

Prince CARIGNAN has visited the camp.

ROME, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The Pope has ordered his soldiers to return to Rome, notwithstanding the orders of M. DE MERODE to the contrary.

Fifteen thousand Sardinian soldiers have passed through Umbria, on the march to the Kingdom of Naples.

The reactionary movement in the Abruzzi was organized by Count TRAPANI and M. DE MERODE.

The Sardinians have evacuated the Papal territory in compliance with orders from the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The Spanish vessels which were dispatched to Gaeta, have been repulsed by Admiral PERSANO.

FRANCIS II. has issued an appeal to the Sicilians, offering them the Constitution of 1812, a Sicilian army and navy, an an entirely separate administration. He asks of them to give an asylum to a Royal family, abandoned but brave, and too well instructed by misfortune.

The Latest by the Fulton.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Tuesday.

The death of Marshal BOSQUET is announced.

3:18—P. M.

The Bourse has been heavy. Rentes closed at 67f. 85c., or 15c. lower than yesterday.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The *Patrie* says, the news published by the *Correspondancia Autografa* of Madrid, that the Pope is preparing to leave Rome, is completely false.

In to-day's sitting of the *Corps Législatif* Count MORNY delivered a speech which referred solely to reforms in the interior.

The *Pays* publishes news from the Herzegovina to the 3d inst., announcing that massacres by the Montenegrins had taken place in the Turkish territory, and that several Turkish villages had been burnt.

ITALY.

NAPLES, Feb. 2, (*vid* Marseilles.)

The remainder of the garrison of Naples has left for the camp before Gaeta.

The city is guarded by militia.

Fresh corps of foreign volunteers are being organized here.

Numerous arrests have taken place in Calabria.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

Rumors of the surrender of Gaeta continue to be current.

Prince CARIGNAN is still at Mola di Gaeta.

A reactionary conspiracy had been discovered in Naples, and has led to several arrests.

Naples is tranquil.

ROME, Sunday, Feb. 3—(*Vid* Marseilles.)

Gen. GOYON has sent French soldiers to occupy Corneto.

The Papal Zouaves have retired upon Monterondo.

The Pope has given up the prisoners of war, excepting those who are Roman subjects.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Tuesday.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* contains an Imperial decree, appointing the Archduke RAINIER, President of the Ministry, and Count NADASDY, President of the Council of the Empire,

Count RECHBERG remains Minister of the Imperial Household and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Herr VON LASSER is appointed Chief of the Political Administration.

Herr PRATOBERA is appointed Minister of Justice, and Count WICKENBERG Minister of Commerce.

In the functions of the Minister, Baron SCHMERLING, are concentrated all affairs concerning the organization of the Empire and the national political representation.

Public Worship and Instruction are also included in Baron SCHMERLING'S Department; the affairs of Hungary being, however, excepted.

BURNING OF A MISSISSIPPI PACKET.—A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing on board the steamboat *Fulton* near Donaldsonville, under date of Feb 10, gives the particulars of the destruction by fire of the steamboat *Charmer*. She caught fire in the after part of the engine-room, among a quantity of cotton. The boat was immediately headed for the bank of the river, but despite the greatest exertions six or eight passengers were lost. Among the number were three negro women. Dr. MILLIKEN and wife, Mr. AMBROSE DAVIS, of Tennessee, and wife; a Mr. GREEN, thought to have been a merchant of New-Orleans, and one of the cabin boys. The *Charmer* was owned by Captains WILSON and HOLMES—the latter being in command at the time of the accident. She was valued at $115,000, and was insured in Western offices for about $35,000.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... THIS

where he had attempted to pas the bill; the prisoner was searched but nothing found upon him.

William Clark, a broker, next testified that the bill there shown) was counterfeit. For the de ence, *John R. Stewart* testified that the prisoner had been in his employ for five or six years, and had always borne a good character.

There were no further witnesses, and the jury gave a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

ANOTHER STILL.

John Wilson, indicted for a similar offence to that of which the last prisoner was convicted, was next put upon trial. The prisoner was a young man, apparently about nineteen years of age, and was accompanied in Court by his father, who was very greatly moved by the position in which his son was placed. It appeared by the testimony that the prisoner attempted to pass a bad five dollar upon an old lady, in payment for a scarf. The old lady could not read, but ent the bill a way to see if it was good. It was found to be bad, and the prisoner was arrested. Next day the prisoner stated that he received the bill from a Mr. Thorp for work. Upon taking him to that gentleman, however, he could not be identified. On the return to the Station-house, the prisoner attempted to escape, but was detained. He then confessed that a man by the name of Byron, gave him ten shillings to pass the bill. Witnesses were introduced, who testified to the prisoner's good character, and the jury taking the case, gave a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

WANT DROVE HIM TO CRIME.

Henry Mills, indicted for larceny from the person, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. He stated that at the time of committing the offence, he had been out of work for a month, and was in utter want at the time. He had never been before a Court till now. The Recorder remarked that he believed the prisoner's statement, and hence, imposed the lowest sentence allowed by law.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at eleven o'clock, when it will take up the following

CALENDAR.

For Arson—James Shepherd.

For Larceny—James Hammond, Meadow Smith, John Nicholas, Carl Yager, Patrick Barrett.

For False Pretences—Francis Brown.

For Forgery—James McClenan, John Leland, Henry Schwarizer, Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Henry H. Tuckerman, Herman Moss and John Craig, were now admitted to probate, but neither of them made any bequests of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD J.—*B. Post* vs. *Getman Dinsher* vs. *The Troy Gas Company*.—Motions denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Meyer vs. *Muller*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON J.—*Charles King* vs. *Edwin W. Phillips et al*.—Judgment suspended until end of next Special Term, with liberty to plaintiff to move to vacate order on notice.

Adam Pilger vs. *Louie Gorr*.—Default opened and order to discontinue granted, on paying costs of term and opposing motion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY J.—*Blackham* vs. *Mead*.—Motion granted. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

POLICE REPORTS.

A NOTORIOUS RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS ARRESTED IN CANADA.

New-York policemen will be glad to know that Samuel Sprince, the well-known receiver of stolen goods, who was convicted of that offence in this City about a year ago, and fined six cents by Judge Russell, has been arrested in Canada, charged with burglary. Sprince, who had frequently been in the hands of the police during his residence here, always found some means of escaping the proper penalty of his crime, no matter how certainly they could be proved against him. Within a few weeks of his conviction and nominal fine, he was again caught in dishonest practices, but fearing to risk a trial, even before Judge Russell, so soon after the former affair had been disposed of, he fled to Canada, taking up his residence at Hamilton. Recently the police authorities became satisfied that Sprince purchased the proceeds of the numerous burglaries committed here, and Detective King was sent to watch his house. On making a search of the premises the officers found a lot of property which was identified as having been stolen the night before from a store in Hamilton. The evidence being conclusive against the accused, there is no doubt he will have justice meted to him.

ARREST FOR RECKLESS DRIVING.

Joseph Timmons, driver of a butcher's cart, was arrested yesterday by Officer Rightmire, of the Seventeenth Precinct, charged with having recklessly driven his vehicle over George Briggs, a colored man, residing at No. 42 Ridge street. The occurrence took place at the corner of First-street and the Bowery, while Briggs was stepping from a Third-avenue car. The injured man was taken to his residence, where he received medical attention, and the prisoner was held to answer at Court.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 19.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 73	350	Harlem R. R. pref. 38
2,000	N. C. St. 6s..... 78	200	do.....b60 28⅛
2,000	Missouri St. 6s.. 65	300	do..... 37⅜
3,000	do..... 64⅜	100	do.....s30 37⅜
12,000	do..... 64½	500	Reading Railroad 41⅜
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '61 107	100	Mich. Cent. R.. b30 63⅜
1,000	Mich. C. & P. c. 1st Mtg. S. F. C. Bs.. 98¾	200	do..... 55½
1,000	San. & St. J. R. Bs 49½	450	do..... 55
2,000	do..... 48¾	375	Mich. S. & N. in...s3 14
2,000	do..... 48¾	25	Milwaukee & Miss.. 12
2,000	do..... 48¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 78
13,000	do..... 47⅜	350	do..... 78¾
4,000	N. J. Cen. 1st m.	103½	50	do..... 78⅜
4,000	C. B. & Q. R. sp. c. b	93¾	50	do.....s15 78⅜
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. be. 6s.	90	50	do..... 78⅜
15	Imp. & T. Bank	100	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.. 8
50	Penn. C. Co. ex div.	76	700	Gal. & Chic. R.. 71⅞
50	Pacific M. S. Co...	81	600	Cleve. & Tol. R.. 32⅜
75	do.....	83⅜	200	do.....b30 32⅝
500	N. Y. Central R....	77⅛	500	do..... 32⅜
600	do.....b30	77⅛	100	do.....s5 32⅜
970	do.....	77	200	do.....s30 32¾
50	do.....s30	76⅞	1100	do.....b60 32¾
50	do.....s10	76⅞	100	do.....b69 32⅝
100	do.....s5	77	100	do..... 32⅜
50	Erie Railroad.....	31⅜	100	do.....s10 32⅜
540	do.....	31	750	Chi. & Rock Isl. R. 57⅜
400	do.....	30¾	50	do.....b30 57⅜
50	Erie R. pref. Stock	29⅜	200	do.....b30 57⅜
100	Hudson River R....	40	10	do..... 57⅜
200	do.....	42⅜	50	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R. 71⅜
100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	31	50	do..... 70¾
250	do.....	30¾	100	do..... 71

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	86	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S. s10 31⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71. Cou	87½	150 do..... 31⅜
1,000	Treas. 12pc. Nts.	102¾	250 Gal. & Chic. R.... 71⅜
3,000	Missouri St. 6s..	64¾	50 do.....s30 71⅜
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	90½	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 78½
1,000	N. Ia. 1st Mtg..	80	100 do.....s30 78
3,000	Han. & St. J. R. Bs	47½	100 do.....b30 78⅝
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs	18¾	100 do.....s15 78⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R....	76¾	450 Clev. & Tol. R.... 32⅜
250	do.....	77	10 do..... 32⅝
150	Pacific M. S. Co....	83	100 do.....b30 32⅞
238	Erie R.....	31¾	100 do..... 31⅜
50	Harlem R. Pref....	38¼	100 Chic. & R. I. & P. R. 57¾
200	Reading Railroad..	42⅜	200 do.....s10 57
5	Mich. Cen. R.....	56¾	100 do.....b30 57¼
300	do.....	56⅞	27 do..... 57
150	Mich. So. & N. I. R..	14	8 Macon & West. R.. 93
100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	8	

TUESDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The dull temper of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon opened the way to a decided fall in prices this morning, in the absence of positively encouraging political news in the morning papers. The speculators for the fall pressed their contracts with increased freedom at the early Board, conceding 1@1½ ℔ cent. on most of the Railways from yesterday's sales. The bids for immediate delivery were also supplied with some eagerness, no difficulty being encountered on the Street in borrowing the cash stock. The sales of New-York Central were at 77⅛@77 ℔ cent.; of Erie, at 31½@30¾; of Toledo, large, at 32½; of Michigan Central, at 55½@55; of Rock Island, at 57½, and of Illinois Central 78½@¾ ℔ cent. A corresponding decline was made in Harlem Preferred shares and in Hudson and Reading, and the whole Share list left off heavy at the close of the morning session. In State Securities, the decline extended to Missouris, partly, perhaps, on account of some new regulation adopted by the Illinois Legislature in regard to Free Banking, the prospective operation of which is deemed less favorable to the employment of State Stocks in that direction. Among the Railway mortgages, a serious decline, from some cause not explained, occurred in the Land Mortgages of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway, sales being pressed as low as 47½ ℔ cent. In other descriptions the changes from yesterday were not important.

Although the Share prices were rather lower on the Street, between the Boards—New-York Central selling down to 76¾ ℔ cent—the tone of dealings slightly improved at the Second Board; some disposition being shown to take Stocks at the morning prices, and the market leaving off steady. At a later hour in the afternoon a further slight improvement was manifested in the market, though the business done was not important. Sales of New-York Central were made at 77¼ ℔ cent., and of Galena at 71⅞ ℔ cent. The following are some of the latest quotations:

Central	77¼	Michigan Central	56
Erie	31¼	Mich. Guaranteed	31¼
Illinois Central	78¼	Rock Island	57¼
Toledo	32½	Reading	42¾
Galena	71⅞	Harlem Preferred	38

The Exchange Market for the Boston Mail acquired more firmness this morning, and the bulk of the sales of the day were made at 105¼ ℔ cent. for Bankers' bills on London, with quotations for first-class merchant bills at 104¾@105¼ ℔ cent. A few of the leading Bankers at the close were inclined to ask 106 ℔ cent., but we heard of no transactions above 105¼ ℔ cent. The competition from Southern drawn bills was less marked than last week.

We hear of no alteration in the rates or demand for Money since yesterday's quotations. The Bank return creates little or no remark beyond the general regret that no better employment is found in regular trade circles for the large sum of Bullion now accumulated in Bank. It is probable that $6,000,000 or $8,000,000 will be temporarily transferred to the United States Sub-Treasury next week, in payment of the Loan to be awarded on Saturday, but the pressing demands on the Department at Washington are such as will almost immediately draw this Money out again, and as the Domestic as well as Foreign Exchanges are in favor of New-York, it will, of course, return to Bank without leaving the City.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	Receipts—Past Wk.	Since Sept. 1.	Ex. for past week—To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	148,000	2,642,000	88,000	16,000	9,000
1859-60	166,000	3 287,000	53,000	12,000	12,000
1858-9	125,000	2 752,000	31,000	9,000	20,000
1857-8	119,000	1.726,000	53,000	27,000	16,000
1856-7	99,000	2,207,000	40,000	15,000	17,000
1855-6	117,000	3 215,000	41,000	16,000	18,000

	Exports since September 1.—To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	1,221,000	317,000	182,000	1,721,000	766,000
1859-60	1,360,000	381,000	214,000	1,955,000	1.118,000
1858-9	837,000	319,000	254,000	1,410,000	1,003,000
1857-8	632,000	221,000	142,000	995,000	676,000
1856-7	638,000	251,000	176,000	1,065,000	746,000
1855-6	877,000	296,000	255,000	1,428,000	566,000

The delivery of the crop (say Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS,) continues uninterrupted, and the receipts are supported on a large scale. "The rivers are up, prices are remunerative and planters have been anxious to market their cotton before the approach of Spring. Thus the deliveries of the past six weeks have equalled the large receipts of last year, and the total decrease has been kept in check while by telegraph the receipts at New-Orleans continue even in excess of 1859-60, all of which tend to increase confidence in the higher estimates At Mobile, however, the falling off in receipts has not favored the larger figures. The general opinion here does not vary materially from four million bales, to reach which figure the receipts from this out must about equal last year's. From some parts of the South we learn there is less cotton remaining in the country than at this time last year, while in other places the yield has been decidedly larger.

The Michigan Central Railroad earned the second week of February:

Second week, 1861	$29,363 71
Second week, 1860	25,293 98
Increase	$4,069 73

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Road for the second week of February were:

1861	$19,324
1860	15,796
Increase	$3,528

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned the second week of February:

Second week, 1861	$17,715
Second week, 1860	15 900
Increase	$1,815

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Specie. Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.
Philadelphia	$3,530,000	$3,524,000	$682,000	$674,000
N. America	3,140 644	3,176,908	579 903	552,659
Farm. & Mech.	4,076 622	4,097,256	812,271	880 710
Commercial	1,684 000	1,689,000	230 000	231 000
Mechanics'	1,693,733	1 552,707	243 949	243,243
N. Liberties	1,185,000	1,117,000	195,000	191,000
Southwark	824,312	823,617	257,000	244,900
Kensington	765,048	759 498	128 347	130,305
Penn Township	598,895	596,777	161 018	165,229
Western	1.351 110	1,336,814	322,764	347,311
Man. & Mech.	1,000 360	1 019,870	147,376	152,930
Commerce	792,224	894,108	182 359	182,369
Girard	2,125,078	2,114,934	342 029	339 419
Tradesmen's	322 289	504,295	122 454	125,439
Consolidation	486 710	496,113	83,019	80,247
City	794,528	689,382	137,013	150 907
Commonwealth	524 189	517 587	100,953	100,840
Corn Exchange	424,282	420,651	74,200	73,162
Union	338 848	339,699	64,546	66 065
Total	25,450,231	25.344,076	4 747,185	4,831,426

Banks.	Deposits. Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Circulation. Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.
Philadelphia	$1,7 76 000	$1,647,000	$336,000	$350,000
North American	2 061 631	2 028,029	238,057	270,875
Farm. & Mech.	2.922 519	2,981,336	420,395	421,940
Commercial	729,000	722,000	132,000	128,000
Mechanics'	799 588	781,870	147 580	151,330
N. Liberties	785,000	771,000	121,000	120 000
Southwark	595,671	579 330	107,125	104,870
Kensington	472,996	486,818	128,960	125 240
Penn. Township	480 709	500,560	69 155	73 245
Western	922,418	927,585	152,140	153,075
Man. & Mech.	494 630	512,085	93,025	89,370
Commerce	823,361	891,859	91,525	91,010
Girard	930,476	908 218	231,395	242,145
Tradesmen's	363 526	356,415	83 570	81,815
Consolidation	216 727	215,770	101,855	95,880
City	410 895	395 736	78,210	77,890
Commonwealth	241 949	261 579	143,935	141,185
Corn Exchange	210 635	206 070	97,540	92,100
Union	171,698	171,591	49,396	49,145
Total	15,049,438	14 904,783	2,825,952	2,859,865

The aggregates compare with those of the previous week, as follows:

	Feb. 18.	Feb. 11.	
Capital Stock	$11,808,725	$11,807,815	Inc. $910
Loans	25,344 076	25 450,231	Dec. 106,155
Specie	4,831 426	4,747 185	Inc. 84,241
Due from Banks	2,0 6 438	1 992,328	Inc. 24,110
Due to Banks	2 864 874	2,854,700	Inc. 210,174
Deposits	14,904,783	15,049,438	Dec. 144,655
Circulation	2,869,865	2,825,952	Inc. 14,087

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$94,319
Total payments	86,468
Total balance	3,407,633

The receipts include $82 000 for Customs.

The following are the latest quotations for Domestic Exchange received by mail by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
Feb. 18	Philadelphia	Par @1-10
Feb. 18	Baltimore	⅜@ ½
Feb. 18	Boston	Par @1-10
Feb. 18	Washington	1¼ @ 1½
Feb. 16	Cleveland	@ 1¾
Feb. 15	Chicago	6 @ 6½
Feb. 15	Macon, Ga	1½ @ 2¼
Feb. 15	Montgomery	3¼ @ 3½
Feb. 16	Charleston	2½ @ 3
Feb. 16	Richmond	5 @ 6
Feb. 15	Savannah	1 @ 1½
Feb. 15	Louisville	⅜ @ 1
Feb. 15	Washington, Ga	2 @ 3
Feb. 15	Sandusky, Ohio	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 15	Dayton, Ohio	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 16	Wyoming, Pa	1½ @ 2¼
Feb. 15	Laporte, Ind	1½ @ 2¼
Feb. 15	Racine, Wis	7 @ 8
Feb. 14	Milwaukee	½ @ 6
Feb. —	New-Orleans	Par @ ¼ dis.
Feb. —	Mobile	Par @ ¼ dis.

Financial and Commercial News by the Jura.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English Funds on the 4th showed a temporary improvement, but it was not maintained, and Consols closed at Saturday's prices. On the 5th (the day the *Jura* sailed) Consols opened lower, the Emperor NAPOLEON'S speech being unfavorably construed. Consols were quoted at noon on the 5th at 91¾@⅞ for Money and 91⅞ for account.

The demand for money in the discount market and at the Bank of England was heavy, at unchanged rates. In the Stock Exchange short loans were freely offered at 5@5½ per cent. The monthly payments on the 4th were not without apparent difficulty.

Several additional failures had occurred among the Greek houses in London. The suspensions include Bello Brothers, Edward Vitalis, Schilizzi & Vuros, and J. Pascal. The assets in all cases are said to be favorable.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 5—P. M.

COTTON—Messrs. JAMES HEWITT & Co. report the market firm and active, and prices of better qualities were 1-16d. @¼d. over Friday's quotations. To-day, however under the telegraphic advices per *America* the demand is quite limited, and the above advance is scarcely supported. The market closes flat. Sales Monday, 12,000—3 000 on speculation for export; to-day's business, only 3,000—1,000 on speculation and for export.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report a generally improved tone in the market to-day. Wheat in good request at fully previous prices, and in some cases 1d. ℔ cental dearer. Flour quiet and generally unchanged, (WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. say 3d. dearer.) Corn in moderate request, and 3d @6d dearer.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork continue dull at previous prices. Bacon quiet. Lard quiet, 57s. refused for good American refining. Tallow flat.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet, at 29s.@29s. 6d. for Pots, and 29s. 6d.@30s. for Pearls. Sugars quiet, but steady. Coffee unchanged. Rice quiet; some Carolina at auction realized 21s. Resin steady; Common, 4s. 7d.@4s. 8d. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT firm for good qualities, and foreign partially dearer. SUGARS steady, at full prices. COFFEE firm, and wanted. TEA quiet, but firm. RICE in limited request, but full terms asked. TALLOW firm, at 53s. 6d. for Y. C. LINSEED OIL, 28s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 31s.@32s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The sales on the 4th were:

Erie Shares	32¼@31¾
New-York Central 6s	85 @—
Illinois Central Shares	dis.26½@25½

On the 5th, at noon, Illinois Central were quoted at 27½ discount.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Messrs. HEWITT & Co. report: The sales of cotton to-day are 3,000 bales. The advices from the United States per *America* has had the effect to limit the demand, and the advance of yesterday is barely supported.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report an improved tone. Wheat meets good inquiry at fully previous rates. Flour slow and unchanged. Corn in moderate request and 3d.@6d. dearer since Friday.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report a healthy consumptive demand for Wheat and Flour, at an advance since Friday of 1d. on the former and 3d. ℔ bbl on the latter. Corn is more active at the advance; mixed, 37s. 9d.

TRADE REPORT.

At Manchester the unfavorable news from Bombay and Calcutta has checked the improvement which was visible on Friday, and the market is inactive and depressed.

LATEST BY THE FULTON.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Feb 5.

The English funds opened heavily this morning, owing to the unfavorable impression produced by the Speech of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and have been very flat throughout the day. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 92@⅝, were first quoted 91¾@92, and soon declined to 91¾@⅞, which was the final price. For the 7th of March the last bargains were at 92¾@¾, Bank Stock left off at 231@233; Reduced and New Three ℔ Cents, 91¾@⅞; India Five ℔ Cents, 99@⅜; Rupee Paper, 94 and 100; India Bonds, 2⅞@17s. discount; and Exchequer bills 7s.@3s. discount.

In the discount market there has been a very good demand at the Bank *minimum*.

The Emperor's speech continues to exercise an adverse influence on the Paris Bourse. The last price this evening was 67f. 85c., showing a further fall of more than an eighth.

AMERICAN SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Sales done
United States 5 ℔ cent. red. 1874	86	@ 88	
Virginia State, 5 ℔ cent	78	@ 80	
Do. 6 ℔ cent	90	@ 95	
Illinois Cen. 8 ℔ cent. red. 1875	85	@ 87	
Do. 7 ℔ cent do 1875	86	@ 88	(3ls.
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	2¾	@ 27¾d.	26¼ @ 26¾
Do. do. all paid	70	@ 72	71 70½
Mich. Cen. (s. fd) 8 ℔ ct. 1st m. '82	87	@ 89	
Do. Bonds	87	@ 89	
Do. $100 shares	50	@ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ℔ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	70	@ 72	
Do. $100 shares	15	@ 20	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	84	@ 86	
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. 1864	90	@ 92	
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. (s. f.) 1876	92	@ 94	
Do. do. 7 ℔ c con bs. 1876	91	@ 93	
Do. $100 shares	73	@ 74	74
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ℔c. '67	89	@ 91	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ℔ cent., 1859	88	@ 90	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ℔c., '83, assent.	78	@ 79	78¾ ⅛
Do. Bonds, 7 ℔c., '62, '71, '75, do.	58	@ 60	
Do. shares, assented	29¾	@ 30¾	30¼ 29¾ ⅛
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1885	99	@ 101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1872	99	@ 101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ℔ cent., convert	85	@ 87	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ℔ cent., ster	89	@ 91	
Do. $50 shares	36	@ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ℔ cent., 1870	75	@ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22	@ 26	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88¾; Morris Canal, 30¾; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad 40. Sight Exchange on New York 1-10 ℔ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 27 bbls. Ashes, 2,930 bbls Flour, 1,662 bushels Wheat, 9,681 bushels Corn, 80 bushels Rye, 2,455 bushels Oats, 1,233 bushels Malt, 3,591 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,102 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are in very moderate demand, at $5 06¼ for Pots, and $5 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio continues in active request at very full prices; 8,100 bags have been sold, in lots at 10¾c @13¼c ℔ lb. usual terms. The sales of other kinds have been confined to 150 mats *Java* at 16c.; small lots of Maracaibo at 13¾c.@13¾c.; and 80 bags Jamaica at 12¼c.@12c., the latter cash ℔ lb. The movements in Rio Coffee during the week Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "The demand for Rio, during the past week, has been good, and on all but ordinary descriptions an advance of ¼c ℔ lb. has been established. To all sales amount to 13,589 bags, and embrace 1,600 ℔ *Royal Bride*, at 10¾c.; 4,700 ℔ auction, 15th inst., 11¾c.@13¾c., average 12 6 100; 1,051, balance ℔ *Lewis*, at 11¾c.; 1,700 ℔ *Stella*, at 12¼c. @13c., and 2,674 ℔ *Floating Cloud*, at 10¾c.@11. The *Roanoke's* cargo, 4 612 bags has been taken on speculation, on private terms. A public sale of 5,000 bags Rio will take place on the 22d inst." The week's receipts from Rio amount to 22,796 bags, including 4,495 bags by the *O. Blanchard*, 4 612 bags by the *Roanoke*, 5 252 bags by the *Imperator*, 3,500 bags by the *Stella*, and 4,937 bags by the *George and Ludwig*. The stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, amounted to 77 866 pkgs., including 8 500 mats and 1,334 bags Java, 63,407 bags Rio, 4,175 bags Maracaibo, and 450 bags Jamaica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java 15¾c @ 16¾c; Maracaibo at 13c.@14c; Laguayra at 13¼c.@ 14c., Rio at 10¾c.@13¾c. usual terms; and St. Domingo at 11¾c @11¾c. cash, ℔ lb.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Feb. 16, New-Orleans	40,000
Feb. 16, Baltimore	17 000
Feb. 16, Philadelphia	4 700
Feb. 19, New-York	63 407
Grand total	125,107

COTTON—Buyers purchased more freely to-day, and at a shade firmer prices. The reported sales amounted to 2,500 bales, including Mobiling Uplands, 11¾c.@11¾c., and other grades at pro portionate rates ℔ lb.

The subjoined table exhibits the stock of Cotton at Liverpool Feb. 1 on hand, and the imports, consumption, &c., from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, for Liverpool alone, compared with the two preceding years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Stock of American	425,000	449 000	353,000
Stock of all kinds	555,000	595 000	421,000
Imports	3 3 000	488,000	301,000
Exports	11,000	36,000	21 000
Taken for consumption	207,000	302 000	207,000
Price of Orleans Middling	7¾d.	6¾d.	6 3-16 d.
Known to be at sea from America	350,000	205,000	35,000
Known East India to arrive by April 15	70,000	105,000	90,000

The following table exhibits the stock of Cotton on hand in Great Britain Jan 31, and the imports, exports consumption, &c., since Jan. 1, compared with the two preceding years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Stock of American	517,000	481 000	395 000
Stock of all kinds	747,000	663,000	482,000
Imports	363,000	515,000	307,000
Exports	13 000	36,000	21 000
Taken for Consumption	217,000	286,000	176 000
Average Weekly Consump.	50,200	66,000	41,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—With encouraging advices by the *Jura* and very light receipts from the interior, holders of State and Western Flour are asking an advance of 10c @15c. ℔ bbl. The demand, however, is restricted, as shippers are reluctant to purchase freely at higher rates, especially in view of the difficulty of selling Sterling Exchange, and of procuring shiproom. The inquiry from the regular home trade is limited, being mainly for lots wanted immediately. The tendency of the market at the close is upward, prices of the low and medium grades of Flour having already improved 5c @10c. ℔ bbl. It is now difficult to buy a straight lot of extra State at less than $5 40; purchasers offer $5 25 ℔ bbl., but this rate holders uniformly refuse. The supply of superfine Flour is very small, and but little of this description is arriving. The stock generally is diminishing rapidly, and most parties now estimate the amount of State and Western brands available here at not over 200,000 bbls. The total sales of to-day, add up 12,350 bbls, including superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State, at $5 35@$5 50, chiefly at $5 40; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 40@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 35; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 45@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 65 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 25
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 20
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 45	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 75

Southern Flour is in moderate supply and demand, to-day, at uniform prices. We have heard of sales of 1 600 bbls, in lots, at $5 45@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice ext a at $5 35@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots at $3 00 for Jersey, $3 30 for Marsh's Caloric dried, and $3 30@$3 45 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $1 62½@$2 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, mainly for shipment, and prices have advanced 1c @ 2c ℔ bushel, closing buoyantly, although the scarcity of vessels and the extreme firmness in rates on freight check export movements. Sales have been reported of 93 500 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 27; white Western, at $1 40@$1 50; red Western, in store and delivered, at $1 32@$1 35, the latter an extreme rate; amber Wisconsin, $1 26, delivered; Milwaukee Club, $1 24@$1 25; poor No. 2 to choice No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 21, the latter rate delivered; Red State part at $1 31; Red Jersey, (a small lot,) at $1 35; and White California on p. t., ℔ bushel. Corn is doing better, being less freely offered, while the demand is good, chiefly for small old mixed Western for export. We have heard of sales of 86 000 bushels at 67c.@68c., closing at 68c for old mixed Western, in store; 68¾c.@69c. for do. do., delivered; 63c for damaged do. do., for distilling; 64c @65c. for new mixed Western, at Railroad depôt, and delivered; and 65c @70c. for damp to good dry yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. White Southern is scarce, and held above the views of buyers. Rye is in request, at from 65c @69c ℔ bushel; sales, 1,800 bushels. Barley remains as last noticed. Sales 3,000 bush. State at 76c ℔ bushel. Small lots of Barley Malt were sold at 85c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand,—including Canada, at 36c @37c.; Western, at 35½c.@36½c.; and State at 36½c.@37½c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been made of 700 bales at from 85c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand is rather limited, to-day, mainly for new, at 24c.@32c. ℔ lb.

METALS—Continue in limited demand, at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been more sought after to-day, and sales have been made of 300 bbls. New-Orleans, at 33c.@36c., with a cargo of 282 hhds, 37 tcs. and 21 bbls. Trinidad Cuba, on terms not ascertained.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been inactive, at $2 75@$2 87½ ℔ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 400 bbls.; estimated stock on hand at the close, 4 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, at 35c.@37c., chiefly at 35½c.@.6c. ℔ gallon. Week's receipts, 891 bbls; estimated stock at the close, 5,000 bbls. Tar has been more sought after, at from $2 25@$2 62½ ℔ bbl. Week's receipts, 1,395 bbls.; estimated stock at the close 3 500 bbls.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1861.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued To-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES FAUX BONS-HOMMES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HARLEQUIN JACK—WHO SPEAKS FIRST?—THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President-elect reached this City, yesterday afternoon, after being greeted at every station this side of Albany, by enthusiastic crowds to whom he made two or three short addresses. The reception in this City must have been peculiarly gratifying to him, and was also well worthy of the Metropolis. Mr. LINCOLN arrived promptly at 3 o'clock, and was escorted to the Astor-House by the Common Council in carriages. The line of the route along Ninth-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Broadway was crowded with spectators, almost equaling the turnout to witness the Japanese and Prince of Wales pageants. At the Astor-House Mr. LINCOLN was waited upon by various delegations of Republicans, and made several brief speeches. The ships in the harbor, particularly those of the London, Liverpool and Havre lines, were handsomely decorated with bunting, and the Stars and Stripes waved from many flag-staffs on the New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey sides of the river. To-day the official reception by the Mayor, and Mr. LINCOLN'S response, and the reception of the people at large, takes place at the City Hall.

The Peace Conference at Washington had another long session yesterday, but did not arrive at a vote. It is believed, however, that one will be taken to-day, and that the majority report of the Special Committee will be adopted by a small majority. It is understood that the Southern members of the Conference held a meeting on Monday evening at the rooms of Ex-President TYLER, at which an *ultimatum* was proposed, and the South urged to stand by it as a unit. No such action, however—or, indeed, any other—was determined upon, and the discussion and the caucus were adjourned. The chances for an adjustment seem to fluctuate with every speech made in the Conference.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were extremely interesting and important. In the Senate, after the presentation of the usual number of petitions and memorials, the Tariff bill was taken up and occupied attention until the adjournment—the special order being postponed. An amendment was adopted which places a duty of five per cent. on all wool under eighteen cents per pound. A variety of other amendments were acted upon, but none adopted excepting one to make the value of Treasury notes to be issued $50 each. In the House, Mr. FENTON, of New-York, offered a preamble and resolution proposing to refer the National troubles to a National Convention, and moved this substitution for the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. They were laid over under the rule. The bill reported by Mr. STANTON, authorizing the President to call out militia in certain contingencies, was then taken up, and a long and excited debate took place upon it. Mr. STANTON insisted that there was a misapprehension in regard to the bill, and proceeded to explain its purposes, concluding with a move for the previous question. This was opposed by a number of members, Northern and Southern, who desired more time to examine its provisions, in order that they might vote understandingly. A motion to lay the bill on the table, was negatived, 105 to 68; but the expiration of the morning hour finally stopped the debate, and the matter gave place to the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. Subsequently the joint resolution from the Senate, repealing the act for the relief of WM. H. DEGROOT, was taken up and passed. The day session was finished with a debate on the Senate's amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, which provides for the building of seven additional steam sloops-of-war. A night session was held for general debate.

The Southern "Congress" at Montgomery were engaged yesterday in tinkering their Tariff. Among the articles to be admitted free are breadstuffs, provisions and munitions of war; and all goods, wares and merchandise "from the United States," purchased before the 1st of March and imported before the 14th. After that period all importations—with the rather important exceptions noted above—from the country of the Black Republicans are to be subject to duties.

Mr. PRESTON, the Commissioner from South Carolina to Virginia, made an address before the Convention of the latter State, yesterday, which is pronounced to be a fine oratorical effort, and in which he declared that no reunion could ever take place between the North and the South. A resolution was introduced in the Convention, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, which declares that the election of Mr. LINCOLN is not sufficient cause for secession, but that the Border States must have further guarantees from the North or must join the seceding States.

Sufficient returns of the Missouri election are received to make it sure that the State has gone overwhelmingly for the Union. It is believed that there will not be ten Secessionist delegates in the Convention. The majority for the Union ticket in St. Louis County is over four thousand.

Three European steamers reached this port yesterday—the *Jura* from Liverpool, and the *Saxonia* and *Fulton* from Southampton—with advices to the 6th inst. The news is of the highest importance. Queen VICTORIA opened the British Parliament in person on the 4th, and in the course of her speech made allusion to the difficulties in this country, and expressed the hope that they would be amicably adjusted. She alluded in grateful terms to the tour of the Prince of Wales in the United States, and to the distinguished manner in which he had been treated. The French *Corps Legislatif* had also assembled, and the Emperor NAPOLEON made a speech at the opening, which provoked the most earnest comment on the part of the English Press. His explanations of the purposes for which France is making her extensive war preparations are considered unsatisfactory. The Financial and Commercial intelligence by these arrivals is of considerable importance.

The steamship *Quaker City*, from Havana on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The news is not important. The inhabitants of Cuba were somewhat exercised by a prevailing drouth, which promised to cut off a considerable portion of the crops.

In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. MANIERRE reported a bill, in effect giving the Common Council the right to grant Charters to City Railroads. Also, a bill repealing the Seventh-avenue Railroad bill. Bill swere introduced fixing the salary of the City Judge of Brooklyn; creating a Park in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn; and for defraying the expense of returning fugitive slaves. In the Assembly, on motion of the accused member, (Mr. GIBBONS,) a Committee of Five was appointed to investigate as to his alleged official corruption. The bill appropriating money to pay for expenses of Commissioners and Clerks relative to Quarantine damages, was amended by making the sum payable when Richmond County pays up. The bill apportioning the School Tax was passed. In Committee, the sum of $5,000 was added to the General Appropriation bill, for the New-York Pilot Commission.

The Naval Court-Martial at the Brooklyn Navy-yard was continued yesterday, but without elicting anything of public interest. The testimony of Dr. BLOODGOOD concerning the nature of the wounds went to show that they would incapacitate the wounded man from performing active duty for some time to come.

The Board of Supervisors held a brief and unimportant meeting yesterday, the only matter of interest being the official announcement that the Court of Appeals would hold its next session in this city, and accepted the tender of the Supervisors of the use of their Chamber.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice WHITE yesterday dissolved the injunction heretofore obtained by the plaintiff to restrain the defendant from awarding the contract for cleaning the streets to Mr. HACKLEY. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, application was made to Justice BARNARD for an injunction closing the Old Art Union, upon the ground that its proprietors had taken out no license. Decision was reserved. At Special Term of the Common Pleas, Judge HILTON rendered an important opinion touching the execution of assignments for the benefit of creditors. In the General Sessions the day was occupied with numerous trials for passing counterfeit bills. No less than five persons were convicted of this offence. To-day the third trial of SHEPHERD, for arson, will be brought up, and will probably occupy the rest of the week.

The Stock Market was 1 ₩ cent. down on the dealings of yesterday, as compared with Monday, but ultimately closed steady on a recovery of part of the decline; New-York Central 77¼ ₩ cent. Exchange firm at 105½ on London.

The favorable advices by the *Jura* encouraged buyers to purchase Breadstuffs more freely, yesterday, at advanced prices. A pretty active demand prevailed for Cotton, which was firmer. Rio Coffee was in lively request. Cassia was in fair demand. Molasses and Tobacco attracted more attention. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Fruit, Hops, Rice and Tallow. Sugars and Whisky were depressed. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

As the Cattle Market Wednesday has, by common consent, been considered the general market day of the week, but latterly large sales have been made on Tuesday, yesterday there were only about 3,000 head at Forty-fourth-street, but the transactions were very limited, and at low rates, with the estimate of weights decidedly in favor of purchasers. The observance of Lent lessens the demand for meat so much, that most butchers take three or four bullocks less than usual, and buyers, who commonly purchase eighteen to twenty head, are taking little more than half of that number. The general feeling among owners, last evening, was, that to-day would be one of the hardest markets of the year for them. There were a few very good animals in the yards, including a splendid pair of Durham steers, estimated to dress 3,200 pounds, which were offered at 12c., but found no buyers. The greatest curiosity in the yards, however, was 197 horned animals, all in one lot, brought from the Brooklyn distilleries, to be sold here as beef.

President Lincoln and the Crisis.

Mr. LINCOLN'S arrival at Washington is awaited with eagerness and anxiety. His presence there has become a necessity,—not only to the success of judicious efforts for preserving the Union, but to the peace and harmony of the party which is responsible for the administration of the Government. The Peace Convention is making but little substantial progress. It will have great difficulty in reaching any harmonious conclusion, and still greater in securing for its action, the approval or even the serious attention of Congress. The fact, upon which we have so often insisted,—that the whole responsibility of meeting the crisis devolves upon the incoming Administration, seems now to be gradually recognized: and all parties, and all men, who desire the preservation of the Union, are looking forward with eager anticipation to the day when the policy of that Administration shall be disclosed.

Another fact is becoming painfully prominent—namely, that this policy will depend mainly on the President himself. The Republican Party, as such, has no policy for the crisis,—no settled plan upon which all are united, for carrying the country through the very serious perils which now surround it. Not that its members are indisposed to adopt some plan which shall be at once just and effectual,—nor that they underrate the serious character of the emergency and the necessity of wise and resolute action. With the exception of a small number, who are far more Abolitionists than Republicans, and who look forward to disunion with far more of complacency than of apprehension, the great body of the Republicans in Congress and out of it, are profoundly and sincerely solicitous for some honorable and safe mode of adjusting the sectional differences which threaten our country with the most serious disaster that can befall it. But the great difficulty in the case is the *lack of a leader*. Mr. LINCOLN has given no indication of the policy which he considers essential, and which he would desire to have adopted. His silence on this subject is unquestionably creditable to his prudence and his modesty,—but it has not been without its embarrassments. It has left the field open for a struggle of factions, and of personal aims at ascendancy, which have largely contributed to the demoralization of the party, and which, unless promptly arrested, must lead to its division and downfall. It has encouraged the vehement attempts which we daily witness to *coerce* Mr. LINCOLN into a specific and extreme policy,—by waging war upon every man of more moderate councils, by keeping before the public alleged declarations of Mr. LINCOLN, wholly unofficial and even private in their character, by which he is nevertheless to be required to guide his official conduct, and by brandishing over his head the pains and penalties which will follow his departure from the rigid line of policy thus marked out for him; and it has given special scope and opportunity for personal resentments and disappointments to clothe themselves in the garb of political principle and use the patriotism and loyalty of the country as the instruments of their revenge.

All this is most mischievous in its effect upon the Republican Party, and demands prompt correction. We see but one quarter from which it can come,—and that is the personal interposition of Mr. LINCOLN himself. He must have his own policy,—framed upon a full knowledge of the public exigencies, and adopted without regard to the squabbles of faction or the claims of individuals,—but imposed upon the party and the country as essential to the welfare of both. Mr. LINCOLN'S position gives him the right thus to interpose, and the public confidence which he enjoys will sustain him in doing so.

There is another reason which makes such a course all the more imperative. Thus far the adjustment of our sectional differences has been made a matter of negotiation. Commissioners, Committees, Conventions, have all been busy in devising plans to which both North and South would agree in advance. Each section is thus striving to drive a bargain, and naturally demands more than it expects to get, or than it really deems essential. This is radically wrong, and is quite sufficient to account for the failure which has attended all these attempts at adjustment. The true remedy for our sectional evils must be afforded by the Government,—by *legislative and Executive action*;—and that action must be suited, not to the demands of either party, nor the stipulation of both—but *to the necessities of the case*,—and then it will either cure the evil or else show that the evil is incurable. We have very little doubt that any plan which should recognize the real causes of the actual discontent of the Southern States, and meet them fully, wisely, and by such action as nine-tenths of the Northern people would declare to be just and honorable, would, after it had been adopted, be accepted by those Border States which desire to remain in the Union and eventually lead, through their action, to the return of the States that have seceded. So long as they are trying to drive a bargain, these States will not pledge themselves to accept these plans as satisfactory—for they would thus become responsible for the loss of whatever they fail to secure. But let any one of them be once adopted—let the Government of the country once take its stand upon it and give it forth as its pledge of justice and good faith to all sections—and it would speedily produce its legitimate fruits in the peace and harmony which it would restore to every portion of the Union.

Why, then, it may be asked, do not the Republicans in Congress take some action of this sort? We believe it is mainly because they are unwilling to commit the Administration in advance. We do not believe there are ten members in either branch of Congress who will not *privately* express their substantial approval of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise,—of the plan of Mr. ADAMS,—or of some other basis of adjustment which touches the *real* causes of Southern discontent, without surrendering any vital principle of the Republican Party. But they cannot act upon these views until they know that they will be adopted by the Administration they have placed in power.

We have full faith in the disposition and ability of Mr. LINCOLN to meet the tremendous responsibility which rests upon him. We have no fear that he will either be seduced into fatal concessions of principle, or coerced into a reckless trifling with dangers which are none the less real because they are unreasonable, and which it is his duty to avert, although he is in no degree responsible for their existence. It can never be a matter of indifference, or of secondary moment, to him, whether the Union is destroyed or not,—nor is it possible for him, or for any one in his position, to attach more weight to the mere clamor of selfish and malignant partisans, than to the voice of the country which relies on him for deliverance from the dangers which threaten its existence. But, in common with all who look with concern upon the disturbed state of the country, we are looking forward with eager impatience to the time when he can indicate the policy which, in his judgment, the emergencies of the country require.

The Reception of the President Elect.

If any doubt had previously existed of the steady loyalty and law-abiding temper of this City, it is set at rest by the welcome which yesterday greeted Mr. LINCOLN. An immeasurable outpouring of the people flooded the avenues and streets through which the escort passed; those untold and perhaps fabulous thousands of idle and starving workmen were, doubtless for want of other employment, in curious attendance; and, in fact, New-York may be said to have waited in person upon the coming of the future Chief Magistrate of the nation. And certainly no welcome could have been more cordial or respectful. The harmony of incessant cheers was unbroken by indecent language, or gesture, or act of violence. Along the protracted route the President was encountered everywhere by indications of the most earnest good will and respect for his person, and for his high and momentous vocation; and if there lurked anywhere those feelings of discontent and malignity which a portion of the City Press has been accustomed to dilate upon, they had the rare courtesy to mask themselves perfectly for this occasion.

There was perhaps some reason to anticipate much less creditable conduct. Mischief-makers have been feverishly busy all Winter in exaggerating the popular suffering, in aggravating the popular temper, and in impressing upon the masses a conviction that the responsibility for their woes rests mediately upon the triumph of the Republican Party, but directly upon Mr. LINCOLN, for not announcing the programme of his Administration, and so giving peace to the country. Acts of outrage and violence have been counseled and justified. Mob-law has had its advocates, and the South has been taught to expect, that the Winter could not pass without an uprising of the many-headed, and the plunder and destruction of the opulent classes. At the very culminating point of the Winter, when such bad dispositions, if they existed, would be wrought to a most mischievous pitch, the man who is marked as the fount and origin of the popular wrongs, comes among the multitude, and is received with every token of respect, satisfaction, and even personal regard. With this crucial test of the general sentiment, we trust the alarmists will feel authorized to rest from their fruitless labors; and take a lesson in loyalty from the impassible mob.

The brief remarks of Mr. LINCOLN, in reply to the courtesies tendered to him, were in exceeding good taste, and were all that could be expected from him under the circumstances. He is on his way to Washington. Every day he is becoming better informed as to the state of public opinion, both North and South, by which his future policy must, to a certain extent, be modified and guided. When a man is certain to be wiser to-morrow, it is well, he tells us, to withhold his opinions of to-day.

We know enough of Mr. LINCOLN to appreciate his entire sincerity and patriotism; we have also seen enough of him since he commenced his journey, to assure us that he is quick to appreciate the position in which he is placed, and to profit by the experience he is daily gaining. He is an earnest man, but not an obstinate or impracticable one. His speech gives us the assurance of a vigorous and firm, but conciliatory Administration. Could he, he may reason, say more than he did until he had selected and conferred with his constitutional advisers; till he had been brought more directly into contact with the temper and spirit of secession, which he could not study at Indianapolis, or Cincinnati, or New-York, but only in Washington? Would not any other course embarrass his freedom of action without any compensating advantage? When he has all the lights that experience and observation can give him, we shall then be certain of a clear and distinct utterance.

Upon the whole, therefore, we may congratulate ourselves upon the part the President and the people played in yesterday's pageant, and accept it as an omen of good.

The Imperial Speech.

In discussing a royal speech or imperial address, it is well to bear in mind the fact that what we would like to exact from the speaker is not invariably what we may reasonably expect to get. Nothing in the world is easier than to assume a virtuous, a liberal, a humane stand-point, and prove from it the utter vileness of almost any human effort; and when national prejudice or personal interest aid in the coloring, it is not unusual for the "weak-minded and virtuous" to believe that it is a sin not to think the worst of it. And we are powerfully reminded of this wide possibility of difference, in examining the late speech of the Emperor of France, before the Chambers, and the very natural comments upon it by the London *Times*. Perhaps there are few instances on record in which political truth lay more exactly *in medio*, between the original and the comment, than in this.

The Emperor begins by impressing upon the minds of his hearers the fact that he has determined there shall be freer intercourse between himself and the representatives of the people. He repeats the declaration that every year a detailed exposition of the situation of the Empire will be laid before them, subject to discussion, and that the most important dispatches of diplomacy shall be placed on their tables. For those who can recall the thunder of the *coup d'état*, Cayenne exilings, VICTOR HUGO'S compliments, and above all, the popular view which England once took of the nephew of my uncle, this is certainly a very decided change—even a marvelous one. But, in fact, the tone of the whole address is that of one anxious to conciliate. This disposition underlies every phrase; it is emphatically the key of the whole, else, in fact, why the address at all? It is an amenity anything but Machiavellian, though it may be eminently Louis Napoleonian in the latest style of his "ideas."

It is, perhaps, something more than true that a little false coloring is used in informing the Deputies that they are at present really more unembarrassed in action, and under less undue influence, than of old, under LOUIS PHILLIPE. Nobody doubts, after all, that if the old Government did impede the action of the Deputies, by introducing public functionaries among them, the present Chambers are far from being as *free*. It is the fact that a *point d'appui* has been gained—though only a mere beginning whereon to rest the lever of free discussion—at which we look. And this point we contemplate immovably. It is an immense gain to have introduced the wedge; and however slight it may be, the mere fact of its existence is almost a refutation of thousands of opinions pronounced on the unmistakable course of the tyrant.

The extreme brevity or paucity of the Imperial comments on the foreign relations of France, though unsatisfactory to the London *Times*, will find far greater favor in the eyes of Americans accustomed to the annual sorrow of eight or ten columns of a finely-printed message. Their main point simply is, whether the Emperor indulges in the "power," as his uncle declared lying to be, when he solemnly asserts that in her relations with foreign Powers, France sincerely desires peace. Who knows? As nobody in the world has as yet plummed the depths of the Imperial mind—nay, as it is extremely possible that the Imperial mind itself is not absolutely made up on this subject—perhaps it would be as well to give it the benefit of a doubt, and believe that it intends being guided "by circumstances." It is certainly more to the Imperial advantage at present to be at commercial peace with Western Europe than at war, and while this state of things lasts, we shall continue to anticipate the utmost amiability. The advocacy of the non-intervention principle, as one which "leaves each country master of its destiny, localizes questions and prevents them from degenerating into European conflicts," is certainly vaguely enough set forth, nor do the examples of Rome and Gaeta throw much light on the Imperial ideas of non-intervention. Plainly interpreted, it perhaps means playing the fish as dexterously as possible. And as unmixed motives are quite as rare as chemically pure gold, we may even allow room for a suspicion of sincerity, when, in explaining his sympathy for the royal misfortune so nobly defended, he touchingly adds, "But you know that in politics, one hardly believes in the possibility of a purely disinterested step."

In short, we see no call in the address for the exercise of any special amount of hatred, mischief, or other uncharitableness, and are quite as willing to believe that the Emperor would like to be as good as he professes to be, as the contrary. It is certainly in full harmony with all his acts of the past year, as liberally interpreted; and, as the world goes, that is quite as much as can be said of most individuals,—and far more than we would like to say of most Southern politicians.

POPULAR PETITIONS AT A DISCOUNT.—Senator JOHNSON, of Arkansas, is no believer in the right of popular petition. Not so much that he objects to memorials, with many thousand names attached, being prepared and sent to either branch of Congress; but it rouses his wrath to have any notice taken of these documents when received, or to hear any attempt made towards explaining them on the part of the Senators or other representatives to whom they have been intrusted for presentation. In the opinion of Senator JOHNSON, of Arkansas, our citizens "might as well sing psalms to a dead horse," as spend their time in submitting petitions to the honorable body of which he is so distinguished a member—no matter from what quarter said popular petitions may emanate—no matter how numerously or influentially they may be signed.

This opinion, expressed by the Senator from Arkansas, expresses much more than his individual judgment;—it is the opinion of his section, and the political rule on which the leaders of the extreme South seem always to have acted. The right of petition—the right of the people to make themselves directly heard in the halls of legislation, has at all times been regarded by the Cotton aristocracy as a flagrant outrage upon legislative and bureaucratic rights. Ever since the days when JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was put on trial in the House of Representatives for having presented a respectful petition for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, this great popular safety-valve of feeling, though guaranteed by the Constitution, has been falling deeper and deeper into the dislike of our Southern friends. It remained, however, for the Senator from Arkansas to avow that one might as well "sing psalms to a dead horse" as undertake to explain the direct utterance of the people to ears so prejudiced as his own,—the parallel in this metaphorical phrase being more complimentary to the people than to the Senator, and only needing the substitution of another dead quadruped, pathetically described by STERNE, to make the metaphor complete in all its parts.

The Central Park and the Commission.

There is much wisdom, no doubt, in proverbs, but the profitable use thereof, it should be remembered, is largely contingent upon the discretion of those who employ the same. We will, all of us, admit, for instance, that "too many cooks may spoil the broth," and yet nothing can be more certain than that a culinary revolution in the midst of a banquet, would probably be fatal to the success of the feast, even if it replaced an incompetent directory of fanatical SOYERS, by a single NAPOLEON of the stew-pan. Our Legislators at Albany, need to bear this in mind when they approach that chronic temptation of experimental Solons, the Central Park Commission. The Central Park as it is, involves the whole future of the Central Park as we hope to have it. Nobody seriously objects to the actual operation of the system now in force for its government and direction; everybody is beginning to enjoy the benefits it is already conferring upon the Metropolis: why not then, let well enough alone?

A proposition now before the Legislature contemplates a reconstruction of the Park Commission, for the ostensible purpose of reducing the number of its members from eleven to six, in order to secure "greater efficiency." The pretext of this modification springs from the obvious consideration that a quorum of four is more easily and steadily attainable for the transaction of business in a City so full of occupations as ours than a quorum of six, when both are to be drawn from the busiest and most responsible classes of the population. But nothing could be more easy than to adjust this matter, by enacting that four members shall constitute a quorum of the existing Commission, the remaining members being always held in reserve as a practical advisory council in the great emergencies which can but rarely be looked for in the history of such a public work as this, already so far advanced towards completion. To cut down the present Commission by nearly one-half is to run the needless risk of exciting all sorts of partisan and personal ill-feeling, and engendering a dreary squabble over the whole business. We do most earnestly hope that nothing of the kind will be done, and that with such slight modifications as experience may have suggested, the present administration of this glorious institution will be left to pursue in quiet the even tenor of its way, which has so far been a way of pleasantness and a path of peace to the public at large.

LEFT-HANDED MARRIAGES.—THACKERAY has somewhere informed us that what with *mésalliances* and dyings-out, there are not above half a dozen really good families left in England. What with the searching and investigating of this curious age, aided by increased fearlessness in Courts, and, above all, by the daring publicity of the Press, it really seems as if no "good" families—no real old blue blood—will ere long be found unmixed anywhere. The unfortunate Miss RYVES seems to be coming to her rights—"Plon-Plon" and MATHILDE are effectually spoiled in legitimacy—or, in heraldic phrase, have had "fitz" emphatically given to them by the American Bonapartes—and now the Comte de CHAMBORD is again being entertained by stories chronicling the existence of a first wife in 1816, when his father married the Duchesse DE BERRY. We are told that during the Patterson trial it came to light that the register of marriages had been tampered with, "doubtless by the Ambassador of LOUIS DIXHUIT, the mutilated record of Miss BROWN'S union with the Duke DE BERRY, in 1806, bearing evidence of the alarm a discovery might cause."

There are, we begin to fear, few Imperial or Royal families which would endure much of this sifting. Kings are but men—the daughters of Eve are as fascinating now as they were to the angels of old, and just as capable of inducing princes and potentates to marry *sub rosa*. It will be a sad day for "the Divine right" when all the secrets of hidden records shall come to light, never to be denied.

SOUTHERN STREETS AND NORTHERN NAMES.—When the Egyptians could do nothing else whereby to express their "despise" for conquerors or races who had brought them to grief, they painted their pictures on the soles of their boots and strutted around, proud to be able to, at least symbolically, tread their enemies under foot. The Charlestonians are becoming quite as dignified in the divers details of vengeance, and, as we learn, are searching carefully the names of their streets, in order to scratch from the lists all Northern names whatever. "When such an unlucky circumstance is discovered as a Yankee name, it is immediately obliterated and some one full of the peculiar melody, pertaining to all things in the soft and sunny South, is substituted." The Common Council of Mobile have, however, actually acted on the hint, changing Maine to Palmetto-street, Massachusetts-street to Charleston, New-Hampshire to Augusta, Rhode Island to Savannah, Connecticut to Louisiana, New-York to Elmira, Vermont to Texas, and Pennsylvania to Montgomery streets.

"The reproach hath thus been taken from her streets," and her ways are purified. Now that she has got rid of the *nomina*, the names, let us see how she will fare with substantive facts. Let us see the fickle and mobile Mobilians eliminating Northern books from their libraries, Northern ploughs from their fields, Northern onions from their messes, and Northern combs from their polls. Let there be not merely a nominal, but a real change. Hurry it up, gentlemen, hurry it up. It will make but little difference how you call your streets, so long as they are thoroughfares for carts loaded with the labors of the "enemy."

ARKANSAS FOR THE UNION.—It will be seen from our telegraphic reports that the State of Arkansas, so far as heard from, casts her vote against holding a Convention for the purpose of linking her destinies to the seceded Cotton States; and that upon the raising of the national flag over the Court-house in Fayetteville, the enthusiasm of the people broke forth into one of those spontaneous ebulitions of patriotic sentiment—such as the politicians, who are usually in control of popular assemblages, have neither the art to stimulate, when the public pulse is apathetic, nor to restrain, whenever the general heart feels warmly enlisted in any cause.

United closely by ties of trade, consanguinity and local interests with the gallant Union-State of Tennessee—little Arkansas, thus rebukes with indignant voice the violent and treasonable rant of which Mr. T. C. HINDMAN, one of her boyish and most boisterous representatives, has of late been persistently guilty. Fayetteville strikes hands with Huntsville, in Northern Alabama—the flag of the Union waving proudly over the Court-houses in both cities, and the strong natural loyalty of the people exulting in the elevation of those symbols, which they feel strong enough to defy all the powers of Disunion to "come and lower." Should the general result from the balance of Arkansas corroborate the indications of a great Union victory given in the vote, so far as heard from, we may then, indeed, congratulate the country that Secession has expended its utmost force, and that there is no likelihood of another being added to the seven lost Pleiades already wandering out of their orbits, and in danger of forever losing their places in our national constellation.

VICTORIA AND AMERICA.—The two events of the English year are the opening of Parliament and its prorogation. The former of these has just occurred; and as Her Majesty delivered the speech from the throne in person, and not by the mouth of the Chancellor, the rite was maimed in none of its customary particulars. The speech itself is an unusually clear representation of the state of the nation. The real value of the French alliance, as cemented by the Commercial treaties; the relation the English Government is disposed to maintain with the Italian question; a cheerful confidence in peace, notwithstanding the menacing aspect of affairs in the Continent; congratulatory allusions to Syria and China, and a less decided symbol of satisfaction touching the course of events in New-Zealand; are, with the standing recommendations of certain classes of legislation, the staple of the oral royal message.

What solicits the Queen to a departure from the rigmarole of ministerially contrived phrases, is the distracted condition of this country, following so soon after the fortunate visit of the Prince of Wales. The sorrow with which our calamities are viewed is obviously genuine; as genuine, indeed, as the gratitude with which the welcome of the Prince among our people is remembered; and, perhaps, all the more profound because much of the political worth of the visit and its resulting friendships is apparently lost in the destruction of our national unity. Apparently, only, we certainly believe; and, if surviving the shock, the country resumes its place in the front rank of nations, the good words of this good British mother will be as bread cast upon the waters. And nowhere will Lord DERBY'S earnest expressions of approval of the discretion and dignity with which England's heir conducted himself during his American tour, find heartier indorsement than among the American people.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Will Without a Way—Senator Connolly on the Governor's Message—The Yonkers Railroad—Report of the Committee on Federal Relations—The Case of Mr. Jay Gibbons, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1861.

The Legislature, after its temperate spell of yesterday, went to work this morning with so much will that the session of the Senate lasted three hours.

It is said that where there is a will there is a way. I don't think the rule held in the Senate, for notwithstanding there was an evident will to do something, no way seemed to open itself.

For instance, Mr. PROSSER had a will to amend the rules so that no man should speak more than twice on the same bill, nor more than ten minutes at the same time. But there was no way in which he could get at it, so it went over until to-morrow.

Then the Senate undertook to read some bills, and did go through two or three, when it was brought up by successful motions to recommit the remainder of the lot.

The Special Order being called, Mr. CONNOLLY, of your City, delivered his sentiments on so much of the Governor's Message as related to our Federal Relations. He spoke about an hour in defence of Democracy generally, and Douglas Democracy in particular—all the more feelingly, I thought, about the latter, because of the ovation yesterday, which Mr. CONNOLLY, in common with so many of his political brethren, evidently thinks was given to the wrong man.

The Committee on Cities and Villages reported favorably this morning the bill to repeal the law passed last Winter to prevent the Common Council of your City from making the Yonkers Railroad grant. The passage of this bill last Winter preceded—or rather paved the way—for the passage of the Railroad grants. It is now being repealed. Is it ominous that the repeal of the forerunner of the last session is to be the forerunner of the repeal of all that followed in its wake? It may be so.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill that at least has a squinting that way, being a bill to repeal the grant of the Seventh-avenue Road.

The remainder of the session of the Senate was passed in discussing the report of the Committee on Federal Relations. Are you not about tired of our Federal Relations? I am. They so interlace with everything else that is proposed or acted on here, that they make one sick of all relations, and especially sick of those of a Federal lineage.

In the House it was "General Order" day, and a very dull day it was, except that at the opening, Mr. JAY GIBBONS, member from the First District of this County, rose to a question of privilege. I telegraphed you he was arrested yesterday on a charge preferred by the District Attorney, of attempting to extort money for his influence in procuring the passage of a bill to increase the salary of the Deputy District Attorney from $600 a year to $1,500. His question of privilege related to the charge made against him and his arrest therefor. He denied the justice of the charge—proclaimed his innocence—declared there was a conspiracy against him, and demanded a Committee of Investigation. The Committee was of course granted. It will probably wash the matter over. At least that is what my experience tells almost all Committees do. If I unfairly anticipate the action of this Committee, I shall be most happy to make an *amende honorable*. I could well afford to do so, for the cases are so rare, that an exception would be cheaply purchased at the expense of a retraction.

Speaking of omens, as I was a little time ago, let me tell an incident. Before Judge HARRIS was fairly determined that he would be a candidate for United States Senator, and before his name in that connection was known to a half-dozen men in this city, he went into one of our hardware stores, and asked for a knife. One was handed him, which he bought, on the assurance of the seller that it was a good article. You may fancy that a rather pleasant smile passed over the countenance of Judge HARRIS, when he first opened the large blade, and found stamped upon it, "The Senator's Knife." I do not think the Judge is superstitious, but I would not swear that, quietly to himself, he did not mentally conclude that, if there were such things as omens, this one was in his favor.

Speaking of CONNOLLY, and the President-elect, and RICHARD'S lament, to-day, that Mr. DOUGLAS was not "the coming man," I heard an incident that is worth repeating. You recollect—do you not?—that when "Old ABE" received the dispatch from Chicago, announcing his nomination, he is said to have put on his hat, and left the telegraph-office for home, remarking, "there was a little woman down to our house, that will be glad to know this." I could but recollect this newspaper gossip last evening, as I saw the pleased look of the "little woman," who was "receiving" in the large parlors of the Delevan House. That she was pleased—more than pleased—with the result of the late canvass, with the marked respect paid to her husband, with the cordial greetings, and real enthusiasm of the people, no one who watched her could well doubt. She would have been much less than the genial, warm-hearted woman she is, had she not betrayed her gratification at the scene and surroundings.

But all this is not very incident. Our RICHARD, you know, was one of the Senate Committee to receive the President. In the performance of this duty, he joined the *cortège* at Utica, and came through to this city in company with the President elect. After greeting the President, Senator CONNOLLY passed through the cars. In one seat he found Mr. GRINNELL,

in conversation with a lady. The Senator stopped to speak to the Philosopher, and was a little taken aback when Mr. GREELEY introduced to him the lady as Mrs. LINCOLN. RICHARD greatted awhile, with the future mistress of the White House. As he left, he wished her good day, with the remark that he hoped "she would be as happy four yea s from this time, as she had reason to be now." It was a ca-ual, commonplace, natural remark—but RICHARD had touched a chord that brought tears to the eyes of "the little woman." The country will reit rate the wish, and hope that the friends she has around her now, will be the friends of four years hence. LEO.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. MANIERRE reported a bill to repeal the Act passed last Winter taking from the Common Council of New-York the right to grant charters to City Railroads.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill repealing the Act authorizing the construction of a railroad on Seventh-avenue and other streets in New-York City.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill altering the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn by creating a park in the Twelfth Ward.

The bill fixing the salary of the City Judge of Brooklyn was passed.

Mr. LAPHAM introduced a bill to defray the expenses for the return of fugitives from justice escaping into another State or Territory. It provides that whenever the Governor demands of any other State any fugitive from justice, the accounts of persons employed by him for that purpose for their services, shall be audited by the Comptroller and paid out of the Treasury of the State, or be audited by the Board of Supervisors of the County, specified in requisition, and be paid by the Treasurer thereof; the Governor to state in his requisition whether the expense of executing the same be chargeable to the State or to a particular County; the Board of Supervisors of such County, or Comptroller, as the case might be, shall allow the disbursements, together with a per diem allowance of not less than three dollars nor more than five.

The bill in relation to the punishment of crimes was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to refer the bill amending the act to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Company to the second Committee of the Whole. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

In the Assembly, Mr. GIBBONS, on a question of privilege, stated that he had been accused and arrested on a charge of corruption in his official capacity. He offered a resolution that a Committee of five be appointed to investigate the charge. Adopted.

Mr. WEBSTER introduced a resolution, calling on the New-York Mutual Loan Association and other similar associations, to report within fourteen days the aggregate of money received by them, from whom, the aggregate amount loaned to whom, the aggregate amount expended, &c. Ordered to the third reading.

The bill making an appropriation for the payment of the services and expenses of the Commissioners and clerks, relating to the damages at Quarantine, was so amended that the appropriation shall be made when the County of Richmond pays the money into the Treasury.

The bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of Common Schools, and for other purposes, was passed.

The State Prison Inspectors, in compliance with a request of the Legislature, sent in a report of the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for life since 1820.

The Committee of the Whole considered the annual Appropriation bill, inserting an appropriation of $5,000 for the New York Pilot Commissioners, and recommending the bill to a third reading.

The Kingston Armory bill was then taken up, and the enacting clause stricken out.

Before the question was taken upon agreeing with the report of the Committee, a motion to adjourn was carried.

Additional News by the Overland Express.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 3—3:40 P. M.

The Pony Express reached San Francisco on the 31st ult., with the Eastern news telegraphed to Fort Kearney, of the 24th, containing detailed accounts of affairs at Charleston, S. C., after the *Star of the West* was fired into, the debate thereon in the United States Senate, and the proceedings in the New-York and other State Legislatures. Altogether it was considered the most alarming intelligence yet received here.

The Legislature has spent most of the time since in debating the various series of Union resolutions formally introduced, with aprospect of continuing the debate some days before reaching any conclusion. It was expected that most of the Breckinridge members sympathize with or justify the secession movement.

Another ineffectual effort has been made to get the Doughty's matters into caucus on the Senatorial question. It is believed that a caucus could be held with a full attendance.

DENVER would get the nomination and afterwards reserve sufficient Breckinridge support to secure his election.

The State Agricultural Society has just held its annual meeting, and decided that all general State Fairs shall hereafter be held at Sacramento. Since the discovery of the Washoe and other silver mines on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, fifty-three silver mining companies have been regularly organized, under the laws of California, for the professed object of developing various argentiferous districts, with the nominal capital of over $44,000,000. Most of these Companies have their head-quarters at San Francisco.

Capt. RICHARD L. WHITING, long in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, died suddenly of apoplexy, at San Francisco, on the evening of the 31st, after having been about the city in his usual health all day.

There are again various rumors in circulation of a secret movement among Southern politicians to precipitate a crisis in this State, under a watch-word of a Pacific Republic.

The Federal employes at the Island Navy-yard have received no pay for some weeks, and all that could possibly be spared are discharged.

The Body of a Missing Man Found.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The body of G. A. HOWARD, a commission merchant of this city, who has been missing for the last week, was found in the Bay on Saturday. There is no clue to the mystery.

Non-Arrival of the Kangaroo.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Feb. 19—11:50 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Kangaroo* from this point. Wind moderate, from S. S. E. Weather cloudy.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 19—12 Midnight.

There are no signs of the *Nova Scotian*, now due at this port.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The mails of the *Canada* close at 6½ o'clock tomorrow. She will sail at 9.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	63,118,500
Specie	4,652,000
Due from other Banks	6,164,700
Due to other Banks	8,202,000
Deposits	17,795,500
Circulation	6,316,000

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street and Ohio are held at $5 12½; City Mills, at $5. WHEAT active and firmer; Red, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 45@$1 65. CORN active, but declined: sales 25,000 bushels Mixed, at 57c.@58c.; Yellow, 55c.@60c. PROVISIONS steady. COFFEE firm, at 12c.@13c. WHISKY dull, at 17½c. @17¾c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR firm, and holders demand an advance. WHISKY active, at 13¾c. PROVISIONS dull.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—FEARS OF A DROUTH IN CUBA, &C.

The United States mail steamer *Quaker City*, Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT, arrived from Havana, having left there Friday, 15th inst., at noon.

The health of Havana was generally good and the weather clear.

Great anxiety is felt in the Island of Cuba (but more particularly at Havana) at the long-continued drought, which will deprive the people of their accustomed supply of vegetables, and provender for their cattle; in fact, the attention of the Government of the Island has been called to the necessity for action, and the admission of grain, vegetables and provisions into the Island free of duty, have been recommended to avert the danger.

On the 15th, Señor PACHECO, late Spanish Ambassador to Mexico, and Gen. MIRAMON, embarked on board the Spanish steamer-of-war *Velasco* for New-York.

Transactions in Sugar have been limited. We annex quotations: Brown Mo., 11@12, 6½@6¾ reals ℔ arrobe; 13@14, 7@7½ reals ℔ arrobe; white inferior to middling, 10@10½ reals ℔ arrobe; good to fine, 10¾@11 reals ℔ arrobe; Muscovadoes, inferior to fine, 4¾@6 reals ℔ arrobe. Stock, 125,000 boxes at Havana and Matanzas. Molasses, clayed, 2½@2¾ reals.

Exchanges have materially improved. London, 9⅛@11 premium; Paris, par@2 discount; New-York, 1 par@1 discount.

From Nassau, N. P.

IMPORTANT MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Nassau, N. P., dates of 2d inst. are received, but there is nothing of interest.

Port au Prince dates of the 17th, state that the new Government steamer *Geffrard* had arrived from Brest, France, with the Cadets who had been sent there for a military education.

The American ship *Mary Washington*, of Wiscasset, Me., G. W. CHAPMAN, master, while on a voyage from Charleston to Key West, struck on Elbow Reef on the 11th inst, and was there wrecked. She had very little cargo. The master and crew arrived at Nassau with the materials.

The ship *Michael Angelo* ran ashore near Sandy Cay, Great Bahama, on the 26th ult, and 12:20 midnight, and soon afterwards became a total wreck. Capt. CARLTON and his crew arrived at Nassau 31st. The cargo consisted of 2,454 bales of cotton, which have been taken to Nassau by the wreckers.

The General Court-Martial.

The Court-martial assembled to try Lieut. BARBOT, of the United States steamer *Mohawk*, met again yesterday at the Lyceum of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Com. STRINGHAM presiding. The accused was assisted as before by Messrs. JOHN R. TARINGTON and GEO. W. GREENHOW, Paymaster CALHOUN acting Judge Advocate. JOHN BINSEN Master at-Arms on the *Mohawk*, was the first witness examined on the part of the prosecution. He deposed generally to the parts of the case. Surgeon STEWART gave evidence as to the injury inflicted on BENNETT, and M. MORRISON, Third Assistant Engineer, testified generally as to what he knew of the matter.

With MORRISON's testimony, the case for the prosecution closed, when the Court adjourned to 10½ o'clock to-day, when Lieut BARBOT will open his evidence.

PICTURE SALE.—It is always a recommendation that oil-paintings, from Italy, offered for sale in this City, were not collected for that express purpose; when such is the case, *trash* and *imposition* may be confidently asserted to enter largely into the enterprise. Indeed, so much as a matter of course is this inference, that lovers of art and judges thereof seldom trouble themselves to examine the pictures advertised as "Old Masters just imported from Italy." Quite a different sale is advertised by LEEDS & Co, to take place to-morrow, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at their gallery No. 23 Nassau-street. Both on account of the works themselves, and of the estimable owner thereof, we desire to call special attention to this sale. JAMES E. FREEMAN, a native of this State, and a painter of established reputation, during a residence of twenty years at Rome, has collected between two and three hundred pictures, sketches and studies, chosen either because of their intrinsic merit, the fame of the painters or interesting historical associations. It is just such a collection as an artist and a lover of art would enjoy. Some of the pictures are old and some quite new—some are by Italian, some by German, and some by American artists—among the latter, several good things, by FREEMAN himself, and one admirable picture by COLEMAN—so famous for his Campagna, and Buffalo scenes. Many of the architectural pieces are of great local interest to those familiar with Italy. The original sketches are full of character; there are many small pictures which are perfect gems of color and composition. The last two Winters have been very unprofitable to foreign artists in Rome; and only necessity induces FREEMAN to part with these pictures; we hope, for his sake, they will bring good prices; and, for the sake of art, that they will be examined and appreciated by collectors of judgment and taste.

[Advertisement.]

The President elect will be seen to-day by thousands of eager eyes, many of whom will resort to the windows and balconies of Barnum's Museum, the best place, probably, in the City—being opposite the entrance to the Astor House, and in full view of the City Hall and Park, where the public are to greet him. Beside, the patrons of the Museum know this to be the usual family holiday with superb dramatic performances, both afternoon and evening—while the Bears, Sea Lion, Aztecs, What is It? Aquaria, &c., &c., are to be seen at all hours. Who will deny that such a host of novelties and amusements is worth many times the price of admission to the Museum?

[Advertisement.]

TO CLERGYMEN.—To touch the hearts of your people, you should properly understand the principles of human nature, and to understand this you should become acquainted with Phrenology. Call upon FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 19—*In steamship United Kingdom, for Glasgow.*—Fred. Fisher, Mr. James Hidemars, Mrs Hidemark, New-York; Elizabeth Lindsay, Richmond, Va., Wm. Forbes, Jr., Paisley; Michael Manheim, South Carolina; John O. Hope, Columbus, Ga., and 10 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 19—*In steamship Fulton, from Southampton and Havre.*—Aug. de Peyster, N. C. Wooster, J. W. Kendall, E. Fabreguettes, Jr., J. F. Dustan, Lyman A. Jacoous, Lieut. T. B. Huger, U. S. N., Capt. A. K. Eddy, U. S. A., Francis B. Cutting and lady, W. Kisfer, J. W. Schulton, Dr. R bertson, Dr. Guillard, Mrs. Delisle and child, Mr. Lemercier, N. Forelli, A. H. Smith, R. A. Jones, bearer of dispatches; Mrs. J. Glancy Jones, Miss Anna R. Jones, Miss Kate Jones, G. F. T. Reed, J. Levy, lady and servant, H. A. Huquet, Mr. Seidler, C. F. Tipmann, A. A. Moss, Andre Blanc, Mr. Gramaccini, J. Buschoy, J. Payen, R. M. Pratt, F. Cousse, C. Zanone, F. Mequesir, Mrs. Pepin, Mrs. Stevenson and daughter, Mr. Dezuche, Mr. Fortineau, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Walkinshaw, T. B. Hughes, Mr. Allbard, F. King, Miss Rocklosson, John Gabowchi, E. Adam, D. T. Wales, Mrs. Hylested, friend, 4 children and servant, L. Degraw, P. Dimock and lady, J. W. Bartlett and lady, Mr. Bajour, Mr. Ailing, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ansieux and family, E. Bire and wife, D. Perrier, Abbe Barvacin, Mr. Wall, J. Hochtesmann, Carl Wolff, P. E. Gleason, J. B. Owens, C. Brossy, G. Armand, M. Kneiss, S. Lack, Catharine Kingman, Miss B. Brupbacher, Miss A. Weinmann, Miss A. B. Engelhardt, Mrs. A. R. Hunt, Chas. Moser and wife, Miss Moser, Mr. Gourdin, Mr. Latzaye, Mr. Bertrand, G. A. Jessel and lady, J. O. Bartholomew, G. P. Hawes, W. Rowell, W. Kennelly and lady, David Watson, Alfred Roberts, J. Jennison. Total, 110.

FEB. 18—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburgh, &c.*—Capt. Robinson, of Boston; Mr. Schmidt, of New-York; Mr. Heinrich, of Magdburg; Mr. Maltern, of Brunswig; Mr. Beerling and lady, of New-York; Mrs. Pieid, of do.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah.—Mrs. Pease, Mrs. D. Bates, Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Gardner, Mrs. Burt and three children, J. S. Nichols, wife and daughter, S. T. Knapp, Miss Knapp, S. A. Potts, W. Benney, C. Mayer, H. Hayne, F. Shuder, W. Lyons, J. Simon, J. Levy, M. Kolasky, M. Cooper, J. Rosenwald, W. H. Warner, S. Meyer, L. H. Moses, M. Peller, Mrs. A. Stewart, A. H. Champion, W. S. Paxton, R. Morgan, L. Norton, S. A. Edmunson, A. P. Scudder, A. D. Shannon, and 10 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 47 | Sun sets..... 5 41 | Moon sets... 3 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 04 | Gov. Island.. 3 53 | Hell Gate.... 5 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Indiana, Hobson, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Don Quixote (ex. clipper,) Killery, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co; Revely, Plummer, London, J. W. Ellwell & Co.

Barks May Flower, Duell, Barbadoes H. Trowbridge's Sons; Pallas, Biddle, Belize. Josiah Jex; Maraval, Griffin, Barbadoes, T. T. Dwight; Southerner, Campbell, Elizabethport, C. & E. J. Peters.

Brigs W. H. Townsend, Crosby, Waterford, Edmiston Bros; Vivid, (Br.,) Connor, Cork and a market, W. F. Schmidt; Isabella Hay, Heedspath, Cork, G. & J. Knox & Co; Lady Washington, (Br.,) Morrison, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son; Rapid, (Swed.,) Axbury, Gottenburg, Funch & Meincke; Panola, Plumer, Nuevitus, T. M. Mayhew; A. P. L., Sandy, Gibraltar, A. Leary.

Schooners Danvilie, Chester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; W. Howe, Scot., Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Sultan, (Br.,) Dickson, Halifax, J. Hunter & Co.; Chase, Mills, Turks Island, T. Gilmartin; Paradise, (Br.,) Riches, Halifax, James Hunter & Co.; F. Burritt, Salyer, Newbern, C. B. Dibble & Co; Julia Fox, Leaning, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; Bay State, Hallet, Boston, J. C. Dayton & Co; J. A. Stanley, Jackson, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Republic, Hans, Cardenas, Metcalf & Duncan.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre Feb. 5, and Southampton 6th, at 7 P. M., with mdse., specie and passengers to Fox & Mackenzie. Had head winds nearly the entire passage Feb. 12, 4 A. M., lat. 48 50, lon. 35, passed a screw steamship steering E. Feb. 18, lat. 41 35, lon. 65 20, passed a screw steamship, steering E.

Steamship Saxonia, (Ham.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Feb. 2, at 3 P. M., and Southampton 6th, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and 156 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong northerly and westerly winds during the passage. Feb. 15, at 7 A. M., passed Cape Race; the news-boat not being out, could not land dispatches. Took pilot from boat E. W. Blunt, No 2 off Shinnecock.

Steamship Jura, (Br.,) Little, Liverpool Feb. 6, at 7 A. M., with mdse. to E. Cunard. Feb. 17, lat. 40 27, 65 38, passed Br. brig Minerva, of Ayre, bound E.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel L. Mitchill & Son. Feb. 16, at 11 A. M., Cape Romaine Light bearing N. W., exchanged signals with steamship Huntsville; 18th, at 2 A. M., 60 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Alabama, bound S.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Feb. 18, off Cape Hatteras, passed steamships Alabama, State of Georgia and Monticello, all bound S.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana Feb 15, with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore and Norfolk 43 hours, with mdse. to H.B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. B. Rockwell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Henry Clark, (of Kennebunk,) Brown, Marseilles 80 ds., passed Gibraltar Jan. 11, with mdse. to Breithaupt & Wilson. Has had heavy westerly weather most of the passage. Came through the Straits in co. with ships Herald, and Julia, (Genoese) for New-York.

Bark Maury Paul, Angoy Nov. 14, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Angier Dec. 4 in co. with ship Mermaid, of Boston, for Hong Kong. Nov. 24, lat. 4 17 N., lon. 109 21 E., spoke ship Eagle, Williams, from Manila, for New-York. Jan. 26, lat. 10 43 S., lon. 26 13 W., saw Danish bark Jacoba, steering S. Jan. 27, lat. 8 29 S., lon 28 28 W., saw Br. bark Mercia, steering S. Same day, saw Danish bark Charlbon, steering S. Feb. 18, at an early hour, during thick and squally weather, went ashore on Rockaway Beach. Was got off this morning, without damage, by steamtug Achilles.

Bark Ganges, Dearborn, St. Mark's 13 ds., with cotton, &c. to Smallwood, Earle & Co.; vessel to Trask & Dearborn. Was at anchor on the Bar at Sunset.

Bark Restless, Lothrop, Carthagena 16 ds., with tobacco and hides to Handy & Everett.

Brig Anna Lima Penfield, Rio Grande 50 ds, with hides &c., to Joseph Bento. Jan. 19, lat. 16 S., lon. 34 40, saw bark Agnes, steering S. S. W. Jan. 23, 10 miles S. of Pernambuco, saw brig Virginian, of Richmond, Va., steering S.

Brig George Harris, (of Boston,) Stawers, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld in co. with bark Yumuri, Anderson, for New-York.

Brig O prey, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Cole, Nassau Feb 4, with cotton and old junk to P. I. Nevius & Son. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Queen Esther, (Br., of Parsboro, N. S.,) Card, Port-au-Prince Jan 31, with logwood to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Henry Leeds, (of Rockland,) Grant, New-Orleans Feb 4, and S. W. Pass 8th, with sugar, &c. to master.

Brig Rainbow, (of Booth Bay,) Giles, Galveston 16 ds., with cotton and hides to Oakley & Keating.

Brig A. C. Robbins, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Bonaire 23 ds., with salt to Thomas James.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, Hendrickson, Savannah 3 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Trojan, (of Philadelphia, Shronds Jacksonville 5 ds., with cotton and yellow pine to master.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hoover, Wilmington, Del., 2 ds., with corn meal to master.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. R. M. Demill, Hendrickson, Savannah 3 ds, with cotton to Demill & Co.

Schr. Village Gem, Baker, Norfolk 3 d., with corn to J. C. Hardy & Co.

Schr. N Lank Flemming, Frederika, Del., 2 ds., with corn to R. N. Fox.

Schr. T. S Grier, Debrow, Camden, Del, with corn to R. N. Fox.

Schr. S. Lockwood, Jewett, Camden, Del., 2 ds., corn to R. N. Fox.

Schr. John F. Doughty, Griffin, Great Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. Emily, Thompson, Elizabethport, with coal for Stamford.

Schr. G. A. Weeks, Godrey, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Washington Smith, Great Egg Harbor, wood.

Schr. R. & E. Steelman, Camp, Cape May 2 ds., wood.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, from Palermo.

Bark Tacony, (of Philadelphia,) from Palermo.

Brig Progressive Age, Thompson, Whampoa Nov. 5; passed Angier Nov. 19.

Brig Leopold, from Palermo.

Sailed.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) for Glasgow.

Steamer Hankon for Hong Kong. Ship Liverpool, for London. Barks Liberty, for Marseilles; May Flower, for Barbados.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Arr. bark Gen. Taylor, from New-Orleans; schr. Kate Merrill, from Mobile.

Miscellaneous.

Br. ship Circe, Smith, hence for Liverpool, reports: 16th inst., 7 A. M., got under way from the S. W. Spit; had to go the anchor twice on account of the lightness of the wind. 1 P. M. a light wind from W. N. W. sprung up; got under way, and at 2 P. M. got over the Bar. 3 P. M. discharged pilot, the wind then hauling to the S. E.; at 6 P. M. tacked to the S. W.; at 7 P. M., breeze beginning to freshen, took in all the light sails, and double reefed the tops'ls. 9 P. M., blowing a hard gale from N. W., furled the mainsail. At 10 P. M., quite calm for about five minutes; Highland Light bore N. W., and Lightship N. At 10:05 P. M., a violent squall took the ship aback, blowing away the fore and main topsails, and doing other damage; wore around and headed E.; got the foresail and fore and aft canvas on the ship. At midnight, wind S. S. W., a heavy gale, with a great deal of lightning. Manned the pumps, and when pumping 30 minutes found she did not suck; sounded her, and found she had sprung aleak, and having then 6 feet of water in the hold, pumped her out perfectly dry by 4 P. M.; concluded to return. 17th, took pilot from boat Fannie, No. 17, to return. Could not have been more than 4 or 5 miles from the Highland Light during the heaviest of the gale. The lightning during the gale was so severe at times as to take away the sight of those on board for some seconds. 19th inst., 25 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, was taken in tow by steamtug Thos. Freeborn, Capt. Morrell, and towed this City.

Capt Morrill, of steamtug Thomas Freeborn reports: Feb. 19 3 P. M., Highlands bearing N. 15 miles, passed the wreck of a sunken vessel, with mainboom broken in two with sail attached; rudder head and tiller painted green, with wheel attached; and yawl boat to her stern, bottom up, painted green and apparently not damaged.

The bark Brayilera is now on the Large Sectional Dock for examination. The Russian ship India is also on the Large Palisade Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Schr. E. W. Gardner, Bourne, Atakapas, 13 days, with sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich. Feb. 6, Tortugas, bearing W. N. W., 25 miles distant, fell in with bark Nimrod of Boston, full of water and abandoned; had probably been run into the night previous; main and mizzen masts gone by the deck, and everything attached.

NEWPORT, Feb. 18.—The schooner Lady Mulgrave from Halifax, for the United States, with fish, has put in here with damage to sails, rigging, spars, &c.; cargo in good order.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Allandale—Br. brig, from Matanzas for Portland, Feb. 15, off Cape Hatteras, 6 ds. out.

Caroline—bark, of East Machias, was passed, Feb. 13, lat. 27 19, lon. 80.

Muskingum—bark, was passed, Feb. 14, lat. 30 22, lon. 79 06.

Tatina—Br. brig, of Halifax, from Cienfuegos, Feb. 12, lat. 24 32, lon. 81.

Foreign Ports.

Am. vessels at Havre Feb. 6—Mercury, French, for New-York, 6th; Bavaria, Wood, do., 8th; Wm. Tell, Bonney, do., 24th; Enterprise, McLane, do., 6th; the ship James Guthrie passed in early on the morning of the 6th; Gutenburg, Weeks, for New-Orleans, 20th; Ionian, Wade, unknown; Lizzie Moses, Austin, do.; do.; Walter Raleigh, Phillips, for St. Thomas, 6th; Paragon, Howe; Young Sam, Merryman; Napoleon, Thomson; Tamerlane, Holmes; National, Boyd; Charter Oak, Boudlette; F. S. Cutting, Maloney; Zenobia, Peters; J. Montgomery, Hamilton; James Bogert, Conway; Harry Bluff, Redman; Harvest Queen, Sutherlder; Harvest, Loring; Advance, Child; Alfred Storer Comery; Anna F. Schmidt, Milliken; R. P. Shepherd, Gale; Annie Hadgman, Hyler; Hiawatha, Hall, all unknown; and Am. ship in the Roads, unknown.

Cardiff, Feb. 6—The Middleton, of Sunderland, from New-York to Gloucester, is ashore at Breaksea. Crew saved.

Deal—Arr., Feb. 5, American Congress, from New-York; 6th, Edward Everett, from New-York.

Off Portsmouth, Feb. 6, Br. Barth, from New-York.

At Port Maria, Jam., Feb. 6, bark Portebelle, of London, Idg.; brig Frank, of Halifax, disch'g.

At Port-au-Prince Jan. 31, bark William, for New-Orleans, Br. brig Flying Eagle, for New-York in 10 ds.; brig Norfolk, do.; and others.

At Bonaire Jan. 29, bark Lamplighter, for New-York in 3 ds.

Reynold's Specific,
FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

This justly celebrated medicine, shipped from England by the proprietor, direct to CARLE & STRONG, No. 151 Water-st., corner of Maiden-lane New-York, urgently recommends all that are afflicted with gout and rheumatism to give it a trial. A single dose relieves the most agonizing pains, and repeated a few times restores the use of the limbs and leaves the patient in perfect ease and greatly improved health.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and flesh elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Trusses for the Radical Cure of Ruptures, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVEN & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Giffords's Homœopathic Specific Remedies are used with great success. The list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway.

Pineapple Dresses, Checked Wash Silks, Pineapple Dresses, Plaid Wash Silks, &c., &c. Ladies who desire the handsomest and the most useful dresses, are informed that they can procure the above articles at FOUNTAIN'S India Store 653 Broadway, opposite Bond.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 29th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR. No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

SCOFIELD—McDONNELL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 18, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Mr. SAMUEL L. SCOFIELD to HANNAH, youngest daughter of H. W. McDonnell, Esq., all of this City.

CASSEDY—DRAKE.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 19, by Rev. Charles Shelling, ABRAM S. CASSEDY, Esq., to Miss MARGARET C., daughter of Dr. C. Drake, all of Newburgh.

MASSELUS—ROE.—In Passaic, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 14, by Rev. M. B. Smith, J. CORNELISON MASSELUS to FANNIE, daughter of David Roe, Esq., all of Passaic.

DIED.

ACKER.—In this City, on Thursday Feb. 19, of remitting fever, ALICE CECILIA, youngest daughter of Sylvester Acker, aged 1 year, 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 62 West 41st-st., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Sing Sing on Thursday morning, by the 7:30 train.

JEFFERSON.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 18, after a short illness, MARGARET C., wife of Joseph Jefferson, in the 29th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 97 East 12th-st.

SNIFFEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 17, after a lingering illness, MARY ANN, relict of the late John Sniffen, aged 54 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Allen M. Sniffen, Esq., are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandson, Robert H. Boyd, No. 104 East 15th-st.

WALDO.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 16, SAMUEL L. WALDO, Artist, in the 78th year of his age, and for the last 53 years a resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invite to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the New-Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

PATTERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 19 of disease of the heart, Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON, in the 75th year of his age.

His friends and those of his sons, Wm. Turner, Edgar C. and Henry A. Patterson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Hurd, No 179 East Broadway, on Wednesday afternoon 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Morristown and Newton, N. J., papers please copy.

VERMEULE.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 18, RICHARD VERMEULE, M. D., aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his nephew, Dr. C. V. Clarkson, No. 325 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, PHILIP LEE FOSTER infant son of Chester M. and Harriet M. Foster.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Charles H. Lee, No 58 Fort Green place, Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock, this day, (Wednesday.)

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday morning Feb. 19 ISRAEL C., son of Israel C. and Mary W. Lawrence, aged 2 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Henry Whittam, Kent-av, near Ross-st, Brooklyn, E. D.

LANGDON.—At his country residence at Kensico, on Saturday, Feb 16, suddenly, EDWARD LANGDON, merchant, of this City aged 54 years and 8 months.

His friends and relatives are invited to be present at the funeral services, which will be performed at the residence of his brother-in-law John A. Haven, Fort Washington this day, (Wednesday,) 20th inst., at 5 P. M. Cars of Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. at 4 P. M., and return from Fort Washington at 6:24 P. M.

DYCKMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 19, MERCY DYCKMAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock without further invitation, from the residence of her uncle, Isaac Dyckman, Kingsbridge.

TOWNSEND.—At Oyster Bay, L. I. on Saturday, Feb. 16, JAMES W. TOWNSEND, formerly a resident of Staten Island, in the 61st year of his age.

ADDISON.—In St. Paul, Minnesota, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, JOSEPH ADDISON, of the firm of Addison Brothers.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

ST. JOHN.—In Paris, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, in the 33d year of his age, FREDERIC ARTHUR ST. JOHN, late Captain of the Sixth-th Rifles, and son of Robert William St. John, formerly Consul-General of Her Britannic Majesty, at Algiers.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDLY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 135, Feb. 19, 1861.
54, 7, 72, 47, 33, 26, 19, 12, 30, 49, 31, 2, 64.
Class No. 136, Feb. 19, 1861.
69, 1, 33, 14, 15, 21, 16, 35, 46, 13, 66, 10.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 19, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman of good abilitie wishes a situation either to do chamberwork and waiti g or take care of children and do plain sewing, or sewing and chamberwork; the best of City reference can be given, and can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in washing an l ironing; or as plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 148 Hammond-st., third story, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American girl, to years of age, a situation to do chamberwork and care children, and make herself useful. Wages not so much of an object as a good home. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, and take charge of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 East 14th-st., corner of 1st-av. Has the best of City reference. First floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or to do plain sewing. Call for 2 days, at No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and laundress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 74 West 22d-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework, in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. No. 434 4th-av., near 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTable Protestant young girl wishes a situation as light chamberwork and waiting or sewing; good City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 7 East 6th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chamber maid or laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANted, a situation as chambermaid, or as nurse and to do plain sewing, by a respectable American Protestant young woman; has the best of references. Call at No. 149 West 25th-st., 1st floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; recommendation. Call at No. 148 Hammond st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11 and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best of City reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Room No. 11, Brooklyn, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can assist in the care of children; best of City reference given. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 124 East 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, in a private family; no objections to travel in the country or to Europe; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 110 East 2 th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID—WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Welsh girls, one as chambermaid, and wil assist in washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; thoroughly understand their business, with the best of City references. Call at No. 220 7th av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands French and Spanish cooking, and is a good baker, would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist at the washing and ironing; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY CAPABLE AND OBLIGING young woman, with the best of Brooklyn reference, wishes a situation; is an e egant cook, first-rate bread and pastry baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; will make herself useful. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to the country, has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 339 7th-av., near 40th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soup, fish, meat, poultry and game, and all desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soup, fish, meat, poultry and game, and all desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches, soups and pastries and jellies. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 12th-st., near Union-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all it branches; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 6th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, Room No. 15.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IS willing to do plain cooking, washing and ir ning; has no objection to do the work of a small family; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 183 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, speaking the language, wants a situation; has no objection to go as housekeeper in a hotel or boarding-house. Best of City refe ences given. Inquire at No. 148 east 13th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best of City reference from her employers. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking; will take full charge of the kitchen; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 167 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who perfectly understands her business; is a good baker; has no objections to the country for the summer months; excellent testimonia s. Call at the shoe store, No. 238 6th-av., or address a note.

AS COOK.—WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call, or address, for two days, No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; is an excellent cook; will assist with the washing if required; has six Years' recommendation. Can be seen at the city engraving, No. 61 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RE spectable girl as cook; will assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Good reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would co the general housework of a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 15 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS as plain cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference, if required. Can be seen at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12 h-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, in a private family as cook; would assist in washing and ironing if required; is a good baker of bread and pastry; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 210 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPEdienced, middle-aged, Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; understands bread and biscuit, &c., is willing to assist at the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 37 East 1st-st., rear building, first floor; best of reference can be given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ir oner; is a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for 2 days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and j llies, wages, $9. Also, a nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, and also to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Inquire at No. 40 West 13th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RESpectable, well-disposed woman, with the best of references, desires a situat on in City or country; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style; has no objection to assist in washing; wages very mode ate in a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS ASSISTANT DRESSMAKER.—AN ASsistant dressmaker, who is accustomed to work in private families by the day, wishes a few en gagements. Can cut and fit children's dresses; is fully capable of doing all kinds of family sewing. Address No. 104 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted—either City or country—by a competent and respectable servant girl; is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn; will hire for moderate wages.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Good City reference given. Can be seen for three days, at No. 160 Pearl-st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a very genteel, tidy, Protestant German girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and baker; has no objection to go in the country; has good reference. Call at No. 409 Broome st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 276 8th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY would like to meet with a party of gentlemen, with whom she could engage as housekeeper; or take charge of a widower's family. For full particulars, call, for three days, at No. 179 East 21st-st. Reference given and required.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed, by an American lady as housekeeper for a family; she is fully competent to take charge; superior references given; country preferred. Address SUSAN, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS OR PLAIN COOK.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as laundress or plain cook; understands both situations perfectly; has City reference. Address, 2d floor, back room, house No. 209 East 21st-st. between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR PLAIN COOK.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as laundress or good plain cook, and wash and iron in a small private family; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse; can take the whole management of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 106 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a competent person; is capable of taking the full charge of an infant from its birth, is an excellent seamstress; has an excellent recommendation from her last employer. Call or address, No. 196 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would like a baby from the monthly nurse; would go to Kurope or elsewhere. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 391 5th-av, second door from 39th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as children's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to do chamberwork. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 169 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A smart, intell gent girl, a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is a good plain sewer; also understands taking the charge of a baby. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the back basement.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as wet nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; has a good breast of milk. Can be seen at No. 192 East 25th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with a fine breast of milk, wants a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen in her present situation, southeast corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 40 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress o chamberwork and sew; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 361 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situa ion as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing and is a nice bo oiderer. Apply at No. 329 East 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day or week to sew, for a week or two; can make ladies and children's dresses; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; operates on a sewing-machine; best of reference. Apply at No. 49 West 36th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A FRENCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family to sew, take charge of misses, and give instruction in the French language. Apply at her present employer's, No. 56 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a genteel girl with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as family seamstress; makes children's clothes, is quick at the needle; makes shirts in style; wages $7 to $8. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A LADY THAT IS BREAKING up house is desirous of getting her waitress a situation; she understands her business thoroughly, and can fully recommend her. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 96 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young woman, in a private family, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; is both willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 308 West 19th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS AND PLENTY OF THEM, including French and German, with City reference, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place, a few doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible-house. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

GOOD SERVANTS—WHITE OR COLORED—can be procured at Weir's Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, a first-class man that has lived in some first-class families in Europe as well as in new-York, and has the best of City reference; no objection to town or country. Address G. C. W., No 89 6th-av., third floor, back room, or Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A by a Protestant young man, as coachman and farmer, or to work a plain garden; has been brought up with the care of horses; he is a good driver, and as farmer he knows it in all its branches. Good City references can be given. Address, for two days, W. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to any part of the country; understands the care of horses, and is willing to assist in a garden; has the best of City and country reference. Address G. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener by an English man, (single;) understands his business; is a careful driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, by a sober, steady young man; is a careful driver, and understands the care of horses perfectly; would make himself generally useful. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A man and wife want situations, the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or any of the branches belonging to housekeeping; they are both Protestants, and willing to make themselves useful; no incumbrance. Address A. B. X., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 9 John-st., in the seed-store, or a note addressed to P. F., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; understands his business; can take care of a vegetable or flower garden; the best of reference given as to honesty and sobriety. Address A. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable married man; has no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care of a vegetable garden; is a good groom and careful driver; can produce two years' reference from his last employer. Address, this week, J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A PROTestant young man, with reference, wants a situation in City or country; is a good driver and excellent groom; is also a good plain gardener; will make himself useful; is honest, sober and active. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by a married man, where he can get a house; family small; can produce first-rate reference; would take charge of a small farm. Address P. K., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a married man, as coachman or gardener; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN BY birth, aged 27 years, wishes to obtain a situation at some respectable employment; is a carpenter by trade, but on account of fire has lost all his mechanical tools; is a good scholar, and can assist at any mercantile or mechanical business, or in fact, anything that offers to obtain an honest livelihood; compensation not so much an object as a permanent situation; best City references given if required. Address JOHN, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for three days.

A MAN AND WIFE WANT SITUATIONS—The man as coach man and gardener; understands his business perfectly; the woman as plain cook or laundress; just disengaged at present, and can give good city reference; country preferred. Address M. H. K., No. 214 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable married man, a situation as coachman and groom; one who has had long experience in the business, and can give the best of references as to his honesty, sobriety and industry; is a good careful driver, and is willing to make himself useful in every way. Address A. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man, as first-class coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; is willing to make himself useful; can give good City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 141, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman, by a single man; a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; is willing to be useful to his employer; no objection to the country; can give City reference. Address W. R., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, as coachman and groom, by a young single man who understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address G. W. R., Box 229 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a married man, a Scotchman; has had many years' experience in the business; can give the best of references. Address R. M. D., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MARRIED SCOTCHman wants a situation as farmer; can give good references as to character and ability, from his last employer. Apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., A. S. C.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A STEADY, well-disposed man, who is a good farmer and plain gardener; is an excellent hand over horses; perfectly willing to be generally useful, can give satisfactory reference for honesty, sobriety, and competency. Wages, from $10 to $12 per month. Apply at No 378 6th-av.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—A SCOTCHman wants a situation as farmer or plain vegetable gardener; good reference given. Apply, this week, at A. REID'S seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER, &c.—A married man, without children, wants either of the above situations; has first-class references. Address, for two days, P. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER.—WANTED, by a sober German, a situation as first-class gardener; understands gardening in all its branches; he is perfectly competent to take charge of a first-class residence, and understands also the management of horses and cattle; good references given from well-known gentlemen in the City. Address GARDENER Box No. 24 *Times* Office, or to Mr. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as practical gardener by a man who perfectly understands his business in all its various branches, greenhouse grapevine, pine, peach, vegetable growing, all kinds of vegetable forcing, the laying out of new places; has the best of City references for ability and character. Address to J. M., at Professor Mapes' seed-store, Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st., shall be attended to.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, with a small family; has good references from his last employers; would be willing to take the entire charge of a small place for farming and stock. Address J. M., at Thorburn's seed-store No. 15 John-st., which will be promptly attended to; or can be seen at Mr. Bridgeman's store, corner Broadway and 18th-st., in the afternoon, for three days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by one who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability; has had charge of good places for over twenty years in the State of New-York; is not afraid to work, which his testimonials will show. Address F. B. G., No. 15 John-st., for three days,

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man, as gardener; understands all branches of farming; has nine years' experience of the business; can produce the best of reference. Address J. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or No. 715 8th-av, for two days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of sober and industrious habits; has a good idea of exotic greenhouse and conservatory plants and vegetables; is fully competent in laying out flower ground lawns. Address J. D., Box No. 208, *Times* Office, for three days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by one who understands perfectly the forcing of grapes, vegetables and all that pertains to the tasteful adornment of a country seat; none but those having or intending to have glass need answer. Address GARDENER, care of Chas. V. Mapes, No. 126 Nassau-st

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; is a married man with it family. Good recommendations from his last place, where he lived seven years. Apply at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, for H. T. G.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, a Scotchman; has a practical knowledge of his business in all its various departments; can give the best of references. Address X. Y., or apply at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotchman, as situation as plain gardener, or as coachman; excellent City reference for industry and capability. Address R. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman by a single man; understands his business in both capacities thoroughly; has the very best of City references for capability and character; has lived in first-class families, to whom he can refer, at present in the City. Any communication addressed to C. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, shall be attended to.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman by a man who understands his business and laying out of new places and gardening generally; has had 15 years' experience in the country; can be highly recommended from his employers. Can be seen by addressing a note to M. D., North Orange Post-office, N. J., all this week.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and reliable man, who can give five years' City references, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended. Notes addressed to S. C., No. 715 Broadway, shall receive immediate answers. No objection to the country.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has the most satisfactory City reference from families he has served for a number of years; has lived as butler with gentlemen's families in Europe; understands his business perfectly. Call or address A. C., No. 44 4th-av., for three days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man of pleasing address, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address A. M., No. 104 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug-store.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man as waiter in a private family; the best of City reference from where he has lived four years; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Call or address, for two days, No. 230 6th-av., corner of 15th-st. No objection to the country.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City reference. Address E. W., No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., at Corning's grocery-store.

A WAITER.—WANTED, TO PROCURE A SITUation for a waiter in a private family; has lived several years in my family. Apply to Mr. RICHARD TIGHE, Office Manhattan Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st., for two days.

A WAITER. WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Frenchman, a situation as waiter in a private family. Good City references given, if required. Address A. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for three days.

TO HOSIERY AND DRY GOODS MERchants.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as porter or packer; has good City reference from his last employer, with whom he has been nine years. Address J. M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A LAD OF 14 TO 16 YEARS of age, in a wholesale hardware store, for out-door and office duties. He must write a good hand and be accurate at figures, bring good reference and reside with his parents. Address R. M. B. & CO., Box No. 172 at this office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOKkeeper; one who has had a thorough experience in this City, and can give unbounded references, may address, stating age, salary and references, BOOKKEEPER, Box No. 4,515 Post-office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a single man, a Protestant, having experience as a farmer as well as gardener, and fully competent as foreman on a gentleman's place of 100 acres, including a small greenhouse. Address, for one week, with references and particulars as to experience, &c., Box No. 1,196 Post-office.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT laundress, one thoroughly competent, and with good recommendations. Apply at No. 25 Washington-square, between 10 and 12 o'clock

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE IN Boston, a young man who can take charge of a set of hands, and superintend the put ing up of orders None need apply but those who have had experience in this business. The best of reference required. Address, in full, Box No. 3,854, Boston Post-office.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—ONE CAPABLE OF working a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Apply at No. 1,256 Broadway, in the fancy-store.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, THREE porters, one barkeeper, a clerk for a wholesale grocery; wages $500. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

LAUNDRESSES.

A WOMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN THE washing of families or gentlemen; can do all kinds of washing, ironing and fluting. Apply at No. 189 West 25th-st., New-York, in the rear.

WASHING AND IRONING WANTED—BY one who thoroughly understands it. Apply at No. 2 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th-av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GR CERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER, who has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She is so confident she has no equal. Tells the name of future wife or husband, and that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance.) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE.—A new and nicely-finished brick Gothic house, with two acres of ground. House has a frontage on the Hudson River of 50 feet, and is 45 feet deep; contains 11 rooms finished in the most modern style and has two cellars, and situated on high grounds, commanding the most extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson River and Tappan Bay in Tarrytown. Price only $7,500. $4,000 or more may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JAMES A. REQUA, No. 16 Beekman-st., second floor, or Box No. 451 Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN CITY PROPERTY—The Peconic House, in the village of Greenport. It will accommodate 150 guests; is beautifully situated at the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, on Peconic Bay. For fishing, sailing, salt-water bathing for fine roads and salubrity of climate, it is not surpassed as a Summer resort by any location on the Island. Also, two cottages, within five minutes' walk of the depôt. If not sold by the 15th of March next will be let. Terms easy. Apply on the premises,

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and Mamaroneck depôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings, It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to ALFRED CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VALUABLE country residence at New-Rochelle, on Locust and Siwinah ays, containing five acres; fine large Gothic house, with inclosed piazzas; fine carriage-house and large barn. The view from the grounds cannot be surpassed. For particulars apply to FISHER & BIRD, Marble Works, No. 97 East Houston-st., or to JOHN H. BIRD, No. 52 John-st., up stairs, Room No. 7.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—DEsirably located in the Village of Astoria, less than one hour from the City and accessible at all hours. The premises consist of a good house, barn and other outbuildings, a pleasantly shaded yard, and an excellent vegetable garden. Inquire of MILLS, Astoria, or GOODRICH, FREEMAN & FOSTER, Nos. 56 and 58 Murray-st.

FOR SALE AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A neat cottage, 1¼ mile from depôt, with nearly an acre of land, well supplied with fruit shade trees and shrubbery, a good barn, (which will accommodate two horses and cows,) and a never-failing stream of water runs through the ground; will be sold low for cash; price $5,000, or would exchange for a house worth about the sum in Brooklyn. Address WM. M. PRICE, 192 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the village of Westport, Conn. Good house containing 10 rooms, barn, carriage house and good stable; about 1½ acres of ground beautifully laid out as garden, with fruit and shade trees in abundance; all in good order. For terms &c., inquire of JOHN R. ANDREWS, No. 145 Wooster-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS.—WITHIN 15 MINutes' walk of rail and steamboat station, two houses; one with 14 rooms and four acres of land, beautifully situated, with fine view of the river; the other a new house, containing all the modern improvements, with one acre. Apply to T. W. LUDLOW, Jr., Riverdale-av., Yonkers.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City or Brooklyn property, a country seat containing a large modern house and coach-house; good water; plenty of fruit, and four acres of best land. But little money wanted. Inquire of CHARLES MALAY, No. 144 Chatham-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY MINutes from 31st-st., a basement two story and attic house; large garden, gas and water throughout. Also a brown stone front house in 50th-st., near 8th-av.; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, Broadway, corner of 28th-st.

THE EVERGREENS—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on Passaic River, three miles above Newark, nine from New-York is for sale. House large, out-buildings ample; beautiful lawn of eight acres with abundance of full-grown shade and fruit trees. Price to suit the times. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 642 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT COTTAGE, ONE mile from the Hudson River Railroad Station, and within 20 miles of the City. Rent $150 per annum. Stable and conch-house accommodations, and pasturage at a moderate additional rent. Apply to JAMES BRITT, No. 561 6th-av., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange in part, location in Westchester County, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square; house large and new, with plenty of shade trees, and four to five acres. Apply at No. 4 Chauncey-court, at 12 o'clock. J. ODELL.

FOR SALE—IN HUDSON CITY, N. J., A FIRSTclass gothic dwelling, with all the modern improvements hot and cold water, baths, &c. Horse cars pass the door every ten minutes. Will be sold cheap. Apply to G. GEDNEY, Nos. 64 and 66 Duane-st. fifth floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE Residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—DIRECTLY ON THE ORANGE Mountain, adjoining Dr Marcey's, 7½ acres of land, all cleared; house 38x40 feet; carriage and private walks laid with stone bottom. House contains 12 bedrooms, baths, hot and cold water, gas throughout.

FOR SALE IN NORWALK, CT.—A BEAUTIful residence, very cheap and on accommodating terms. Plans of the house can be seen and full information obtained, by applying to JOHN C. LAY, Esq., No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—AT Greenwich, Conn., the place now occupied by the subscriber, near the Cocoeb Bridge, N. Y. & N. H. R. R., east side. Apply on the premises. W. A. FERRIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,
A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent longer than common fluid.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,
A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.
Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.
KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
State and County rights for sale. Orders by mail promptly filled.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
FOUR SCREW STEAMERS from 300 to 900 tons.
THREE SIDE WHEEL STEAMBOATS.
THREE FERRY BOATS.
STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, new and second hand, constantly for sale. Apply to
CHARLES W COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1861.
IN THE DISPOSITION OF THE FUND realized from the benefit given by John S. Rarey, Esq., for the benefit of widows and orphans, the following Societies have been selected as participants, and their Treasurers are requested to call at this office for the amount:
Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children.
Widows and Orphans Fire Department Fund.
"Remer."
Association for Colored Orphans.
Orphans' Home and Asylum.
New York Orphan Asylum.
Association of German Ladies for the Relief of Widows and Orphans.
Association for the Relief of Respectable and Indigent Females.
Roman

FINANCIAL.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. E. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinson,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 23d day of February inst., for eight millions of dollars of the Stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th inst., authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st of January last, and will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars, nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offer must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing condition will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasury of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia on or before the 1st day of March proximo. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this Department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposit at the rate of six per centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulation of the Department.

Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next such certificates will be issued in sums of $1,000 each with such coupons attached thereto; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposits until the 1st day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice, will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders. JOHN A. DIX, Sec. of the Treasury.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861. }

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office. Respectfully yours,

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., } NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

TO THE SECOND-MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—It is important to the interest of this class of bondholders that the coupons from their bonds for November 1859 May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, be presented and funded before the close of the fiscal year on the 28th inst.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,947. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.

G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Wanted, to buy the unpaid Coupons of the unsecured Bonds maturing prior to 1862, at forty per cent cash on the dollar; also, the unsecured Bonds, without the Coupons, prior to 1862, at the same rate. Apply to WASHINGTON MILLS, No. 43 Exchange place.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, No 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1861.—United States Eight Million Six per Cent. Loan applications will be received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO TRENTON AND PHILADELPHIA,
In trains to accompany the
Special Train with PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
AN EXTRA EXCURSION TRAIN will be run on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, for the accommodation of those wishing to accompany the President through New-Jersey. Tickets for which will be sold, good to return on Thursday, Trenton at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the following rates:

From New-York and Jersey City to Trenton and return	$4 00
From Newark to Trenton and return	3 75
From Elizabeth to Trenton and return	3 50
From Rahway to Trenton and return	3 50
From New-Brunswick to Trenton and return	1 25

EXCURSION TICKETS FOR PHILADELPHIA will also be sold on that day, in the regular 9 and 11 A. M. trains from New-York, good to return in any train of the 22d. Fare from New-York and Jersey City to Philadelphia and return $4 00
Fare from Newark to Philadelphia and return 3 50
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assist. Supt.
JERSEY CITY, Feb. 19, 1861.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY FIRST STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest, and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh, and Montreal.

From Thirty-fourth-st. Station	From 26th-st. Station
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	Ex. 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Ex. Mail 10 A. M.	Ex. Mail 10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, and all local trains, see time table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:5 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M., for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 8:30, 9:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10 cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M., North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIGGO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

BIRDS FOR SALE.—LONG BREED CANARIES —very cheap, in a private family, No. 361 West 22d-st.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,013,855 20
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 65	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 60	$1,539,575 75
		$7,553,430 95
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,687 71	
Annuities	13,154 98	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	53,640 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,995 59	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	70,942 34	$563 574 21
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,050 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6 421,879 12	
United States Stocks	387,232 50	
Real Estate	40,239 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60	$6,989,856 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135 000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,133 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,001 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$36,319,279
Amount issued during the year		5,051,291
Total		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,583
Of which are:		
For Life	$35,260,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750	$37,397,583
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,831
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,533
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are;		
For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	255	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN F. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE B. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK,
	ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO. IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Assets Jan. 1, 1860		$576,664 91
RECEIPTS.		
Premium and charge for policies	$203,621 20	
Interest and rents	37,653 40	
		241,274 60
Total		$817,939 51
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by Death	$52,085 00	
Endowment and other Policies purchased	16,064 40	
Dividends and Profits paid with claims	8,299 59	
Commissions, Physicians' Fees, Taxes, & Insurance	20,136 39	
Office expenses, Advertising, Printing, Stationery	19,872 02	
		116,457 40
ASSETS.		
Cash in United States Trust Co. and on call	$25,000 00	
Cash in Manhattan Bank	3,923 53	
Cash in Bank of America	256 58	
Cash in County Banks	451 48	
United States Treasury Notes	17,746 19	
New-York city bonds	20,636 06	
Brooklyn City Bonds	33,990 00	
Bonds and Mortgages	474,550 00	
Real Estate in Brooklyn	8,560 90	
Interest and Rents Receivable	6,483 36	
Loans on Policies	41,521 00	
Due by Agents	19,245 97	
Deferred Premiums of 1860	56,406 38	
Assets, Jan. 1, 1861		701,482 14
Total		$817,939 51

There are no losses due and unpaid; no claims in dispute.
All other losses, known or reported, amount to $13,000.
Whole number of Policies issued in 1860 1,039
Whole number of Policies issued since the organization 8,551

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	SHEPHERD KNAPP,
LUTHER BRADISH,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. CISCO,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	CLINTON GILBERT,
ISAAC A. ST RS,	JACOB HARSEN,
JOHN A. LUQUER,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
JOSIAH RICH,	HANSON K. CORNING,
CHARLES A. CONNOLLY,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	EDWARD MINTURN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
ROBERT ARKOLD,	JAMES GALLATIN,
WASHINGTON VERMILYE,	HERMANN LEPCKE,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON.

Medical Examiner, JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Consulting Physician.
Actuary, GEORGE P. CAMMANN, M. D.
N. G. DE GROOT, General Agent.
J. B. GATES.

Prospectus, with rates of insurances, endowments, &c., may be had gratis on application at the office, No. 40 Wall-st. The next triennial division of profits will be made March 4, 1862.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
J. EADIE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the time prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 8.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—MEMBERS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, who are in arrears, are hereby notified and required to pay all such arrearages, at the office of said Association, No. 443 Eighth-avenue, before the expiration of sixty days, from the date hereof, or their shares will be declared forfeited, in accordance with Act 4 of an act entitled "An Act for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations".—NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1861. law-6w W*

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 20 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARR, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

RUSHTON'S TROCHES
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and hoarseness of voice.
FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.
RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

CAPAUTINES,
the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D, Post office, New-York.

CONSUMPTION AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS—Can only be cured by preparations of the Mexican Anacahuite Wood. The Aborigines, Creoles and Europeans in Mexico have long been aware of the healing power of this wood, and trials of its efficacy have been made for more than a year in the hospitals of Prussia, which have proved so successful that hundreds of bales of it have been ordered for Germany. One of the undersigned, Dr. C. KROG, lately from Berlin, having had considerable experience in lung diseases, by the application of said wood, we have put up a laboratory for preparations thereof, and have opened a depôt and office for the sale of the same, at No. 54 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, where the Doctor may be consulted from 10 to 2 o'clock daily. The office for the sale of our Medicines is open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Invalids residing in the interior, in stating, per letter, the extent and circumstances of their sickness, can have medicine sent them by express C. O. D., and advice per letter.
Dr. C. KROG & CO., No. 54 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT REGENERATOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; sunt rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF BOSTON, WILL not practice in New-York (as proposed) until May 1. Notice will be given of location.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATES are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP sures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book (or nothing) that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—The Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howe and Insurance Company, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE PENN. COAL CO., CORNER BROADWAY } AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., payable at the office in the City of New York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The tranfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst till that date.
RICHARD C COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 21 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.
JAMES CORNISH, HAMILTON D. WILSON, Executors.
O10-law6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861.
JOHN N. CHESTER, W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.
ja16-law6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 16th day of January, 1861.
WM. KUTRUFF, CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.
ja16—law6m W*

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA. (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Mch 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, On Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC On Saturday, June 1.
From the Pier foot of Canal-st
Returning, leave Havre:
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, May 7.
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, June 4.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, June 18.
And Southampton the day following.
For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 68 Wall-st.
L. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERP

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

speak, Mr. LINCOLN was finally prevailed to mount the coping of the doorway to the hotel, outside of the window, where he could be seen by the vast crowd below, and after bowing his acknowledgments for his enthusiastic reception, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN FROM THE ASTOR HOUSE WINDOW.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have stepped before you merely in compliance with what appears to be your wish, and not with the purpose of making a speech. I do not propose making a speech this afternoon. I could not be heard by any but a very small fraction of you at best, but, what is still worse than that, I have nothing just now to say that is worthy of your hearing. [Applause.] I beg you to believe that I do not now refuse to address you from any disposition to disoblige you, but, to the contrary. But, at the same time, I beg of you to excuse me for the present. [Applause, during which Councilman BARNEY said "That's enough." Alderman CORNELL handed the President back through the window.

Mr. LINCOLN frequently expressed a desire to retire, but it was not until the Superintendent of Police had sent in some of his force to help out the outsiders that all but members of the Common Council were enabled to retire, and Mr. LINCOLN retreated to his bedroom.

MR. LINCOLN'S ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES.

Deputations from the Old and Young Men's Central Committees, the Wide-Awake Central Committees, (English and German,) the Central Campaign Club, and various other Republican organizations in the City, numbering altogether one hundred or over, met at the rooms of the Young Men's Central Committee, No. 618 Broadway, last evening, preparatory to visiting Mr. LINCOLN at the Astor House. Arrangements had previously been made at Albany for Mr. LINCOLN to receive delegations from the various Republican organizations at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 7¾ the delegates formed in line, and marched down Broadway, two abreast, to the Astor House, where they were ushered into the large dining room, on the north end of the Hotel.

It had been given out cautiously that Mr. LINCOLN would have a private interview with the prominent Republicans of the City at 8 P. M., but the numbers of the confidential communicants appeared to have been considerable, as about the hour named the hotel was besieged with eager applicants for admission. The tardy guests were hurried at supper by the busy preparations for clearing the dining-hall, the tramp of the files of police, and the discordant din of the expectant crowd. Manifold were the excuses to obtain admission to the charmed chamber where the hero of the day was to be seen. Now a bogus guest, and then a bogus reporter, or, perhaps, a regular, with extra reportorial pertinacity, would attempt to storm the vigilant guard at the door, but all was of no avail until nearly the appointed time, when, through some mysterious agency, the Press-gang, the privileged spectators, (among whom was the renowned THOMAS HYER, Esq.,) were slowly admitted. The "private interview" soon bid fair to be a very public reception, and finally grew to the size of a moderately large mass meeting, as the unterrified poured in. Policeman were inside in large numbers, but no one seemed to know where the President elect was to stand—whether at one end of the room, steaming over the heater, or at the other end, the centre of a group of curious waiters and other servants, whose vocation gave them privileged access to a portion of the hall. At length, amid no little bustle and confusion, the long-expected arrival is announced, and what with pushing, crowding, jostling, and a general Metropolitan Police flurry, a passage is cleared through a portion of the room, and the President elect is hemmed in by the eager crowd, while in feeble tones Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH commences the welcoming address. The crowd, however, was not satisfied with the limited view of the President elect afforded by the fact of his superior height when standing on the floor with ordinary mortals. "Put him on a chair," "Get up on the table," was the general suggestion, and finding that no speech could be heard until this part of the programme was complied with, the Prince of rail-splitters complied—which gave the signal for a series of hearty cheers that almost shook the building.

ADDRESS OF MR. E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH then turned to Mr. LINCOLN and said:

Mr. LINCOLN: On behalf of the Republicans of the City of New-York, numbering thirty thousand, and swelled from the Democratic and Union ranks, as we firmly believe, to 40,000 or 50,090, we present you our heartiest greeting. It is a remarkable incident that there should have been but two receptions, until to night, in this room. One was to DANIEL WEBSTER the other to HENRY CLAY, and a third is now to ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Cheers.] But, Mr. President, we meet you to-night, not as partisans, but as Americans and as citizens of the greatest and most glorious Republic of the earth. We greet you—we hope as patriots—with a firm trust and unswerving reliance. Our country is in a condition that calls for the anxiety of all who love its progress and its welfare. Our faith must be in the wise few and in the honest many. We greet you earnestly and cordially, and ask that we may hear your voice a few moments in response to the welcome we offer you. [Loud cheers.]

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH TO NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

Mr. LINCOLN replied as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I am rather an old man to avail myself of such an excuse as I am now about to do Yet the truth is so distinct, and presses itself so distinctly upon me that I cannot well avoid it—and that is, that I did not understand when I was brought into this room that I was brought here to make a speech. It was not intimated to me that I was brought into the room where DANIEL WEBSTER and HENRY CLAY had made speeches, and where, in my position, I might be expected to do something like those men, or do something unworthy of myself or my audience. I, therefore, will beg you to make very great allowance for the circumstances in which I have been by surprise brought before you. Now, I have been in the habit of thinking and speaking sometimes upon political questions that have for some years past agitated the country, and, if I were disposed to do so, and we could take up some one of the issues, as the lawyers call them, and I were called upon to make an argument about it to the best of my ability, I could do so without much preparation. But, that is not what you desire to be done here to-night.

I have been occupying a position since the Presidential election, of silence, of avoiding public speaking, of avoiding public writing. I have been doing so because I thought, upon full consideration, that was the proper course for me to take. [Great applause.] I am brought before you now, and required to make a speech, when you all approve more than anything else of the fact that I have been keeping silence. [Great laughter, cries of "Good," and applause.] And now it seems to me that the response you give to that remark ought to justify me in closing just here. [Great laughter.] I have not kept silence since the Presidential election for any party wantonness, or for any indifference to the anxiety that pervades the minds of men about the aspect of the political affairs of this country. I have kept silence for the reason that I supposed it was peculiarly proper that I should do so until the time came when, according to the custom of the country, I could speak officially.

A VOICE—The custom of the country?

I heard some gentleman say: "According to the custom of the country." I alluded to the custom of the President elect, at the time of taking the oath of office. That is what I meant by "the custom of the country." I do suppose that, while the political drama being enacted in this country, at this time, is rapidly shifting its scenes—forbidding an anticipation, with any degree of certainty, to-day, what we shall see to-morrow—it was peculiarly fitting that I should see it all, up to the last minute, before I should take ground that I might be disposed (by the shifting of the scenes afterwards) also to shift. [Applause.] I have said, several times, upon this journey, and I now repeat it to you, that when the time does come, I shall then take the ground that I think is right—[applause]—the ground that I think is right—[applause, and cries of "Good, good"]—right for the North, for the South, for the East, for the West, for the whole country. [Cries of "Good," "Hurrah for LINCOLN," and applause.] And in doing so, I hope to feel no necessity pressing upon me to say anything in conflict with the Constitution; in conflict with the continued Union of these States—[applause]—in conflict with the perpetuation of the liberties of this people—[applause]—or anything in conflict with anything whatever that I have ever given you reason to expect from me. [Applause, and a voice: "Good boy."] And, now, my friends, have I said enough? [Loud cries of "No, no," and three cheers for LINCOLN.] Now, my friends, there appears to be a difference of opinion between you and me, and I really feel called upon to decide the question myself. [Applause, during which Mr. LINCOLN descended from the table.]

Amid the crush of crowding and the tramp of busy soles, Mr. LINCOLN ran the gauntlet of the crowd to the further end of the room, partially protected by the police as far as they were able, from the spontaneous nature of the movement. In a short time, however, the trusty Metropolitans managed to form a line on either side of the President, and established a sort of faucet for entering the room. Many fears were expressed that Mr. LINCOLN would be wearied by the contemplated hand-shaking, but he good-naturedly said he could stand them all, provided they would all go out. And then the rush commenced, and after admonitions to "shake easy," "hurry along," "make quick work," and sundry like suggestions, the crowd began to move out rapidly, Mr. LINCOLN taking them, hand-over-hand, with hearty grasp and earnest shake, saying to all, "How d'ye do?" "God bless you," "Glad to see you," &c., &c., as the moment suggested. When the stalwart TOM HYER came along—one of the few who approached Mr. LINCOLN's height—somebody cried out, "That's TOM HYER." "I don't care, so long as he don't hit me," responded Mr. LINCOLN, amid much laughter. One man said, "I will have mercy on you, Mr. LINCOLN," and considerately passed without the hand-shaking. The operation was, however, no little task, and it was frequently suggested that the crowd was augmented by accessions from some side-door. Such was not the case, however, and after the tide had ebbed to slack water, Mr. LINCOLN was hurriedly rushed through a side-door to the desired privacy of his apartments.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEPTIONS.

During the evening, Mr. LINCOLN was waited upon by delegations from the Electoral College; from Kings County, headed by Mayor POWELL; from the various Clubs of New-York doing service in the Republican cause; and by a host of friends. At 9 o'clock, the order was given to let all out and nobody in, and shortly after Mr. LINCOLN was left to the bent of his private inclinations.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Police arrangements were admirably planned and commendably executed. With the order for parade a hint was incorporated to the effect that it would be well for the men all to wear their best clothes, and furnish themselves with new belts and yellow kids. The hint was very generally acted upon, and each of the thirteen hundred men, composing the force detailed to preserve order at the depôt and along the route of the procession, looked spruce enough and conducted himself in a manner worthy of an individual compliment from the distinguished visitor. The force was disposed into two divisions, under the command of Inspectors DILKS and LEONARD. These divisions were subdivided into eight detachments of 150 men each, and a *corps d'occasion*, comprising the Broadway squad and others, to the number of one hundred more. A captain was selected and placed in command of each detachment, and to each was assigned a given space along the route over which to hold despotic sway. The citizens of New-York, however, on this occasion did not lose their reputation for order, as no attempt was made by the throng which fringed the sidewalks to break the police lines. As soon as the last carriage in the *cortège* passed by, a line of officers formed in its rear, allowed the crowd to follow and surrendering the street again to its ordinary uses.

Mr. LINCOLN expressed himself highly pleased with the perfect order that had been preserved. Soon after his arrival at the Astor House, Commissioner ACTON was presented to him, and incidentally spoke of the Police arrangements. Mr. LINCOLN supposing him to be the Superintendent, congratulated him upon the noble body of men under his command, but having been informed of his mistake, remarked that he should be glad of an introduction to Mr. KENNEDY, to whom he desired personally to express his acknowledgments. Afterwards Mr. KENNEDY was presented, and the President elect greeted him with much cordiality. He said:

"I am happy to express my thanks and acknowledgments to you, Sir, for the admirable arrangements for the preservation of order. I can assure you that they were much appreciated.

Mr. K.—Oh! I merely did my duty, Sir—that was all.

Mr. L.—Yes; but a man should be thanked for doing his duty right well.

Twenty-four men, under command of Sergeant WILSON, of the Harbor Police, and Sergeant PEEL, of the Third Ward, will remain at the hotel during the sojourn of the Presidential party in the City. It is deemed advisable to keep this force at hand, in order to prevent intrusion on the part of the over-curious. After the Republican Committee had tendered their congratulations and departed, Mr. LINCOLN requested that all the policemen remaining in the hotel should be mustered in the reception room. This was done, when he shook hands with each, propounding questions with reference to the organization of the force, and reiterating his thankfulness for what had been accomplished by them for his personal convenience.

Adequate preparations have been made on the part of the Superintendent in view of the public reception to be given by Mr. LINCOLN at the City Hall to-day.

DISPLAY OF BUNTING ON THE SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR.

There was a handsome display of bunting upon the shipping which lined the East River. Conspicuous among the vessels thus decorated, were the ships *Isaac Webb* and *Neptune*, of CHAS. H. MARSHALL'S Liverpool line; the *New-World*, belonging to CORNELIUS GRINNELL; the *Liverpool*, of GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co.; the *John Bright*, belonging to WILLIAMS & GUION; A. A. LAW's ships; the *Asa Eldridge*, of H. L. HALLETT's London line, and also several vessels in the Havre trade. All these craft displayed a profusion of bunting, everywhere prominent being the American ensign; the ROGERS, international, and other codes of signals, serving to set off the general effect. The *John Bright* also displayed the English Jack at the fore. The Texas, New-Orleans and other Southern lines of vessels hoisted no colors. HECKER & BROTHERS' large establishment, the Seaman's Home, the different Bethels, and many private establishments along the river, both on the New-York and Brooklyn side, flung their colors to the breeze, in honor of the President elect of the United States.

The boats of the Union Ferry Company, and those of GEORGE LAW's Williamsburg line, which are almost uniformly decorated upon public days, made no display on the occasion. It was stated, in reply to some inquiries on the subject, that the display was reserved for the official reception to-day.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A regular meeting of this Club was held in the Cooper Institute last evening. The subject of serenading Mr. LINCOLN last evening was introduced, and after some discussion it was decided that under the circumstances the proposed compliment had better be omitted. JOSEPH HOXIE then addressed the Club upon the general topics of the day, after which the meeting adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT TO DAY.

The official reception of Mr. LINCOLN by the City authorities will take place in the Governor's Room in the City Hall at 11 A. M. this morning, after which the President elect will receive his friends. He has accepted an invitation to visit Barnum's Museum to-day.

Mrs. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, accompanied by the President elect and *suite*, will attend the opera to-night, and afford to the citizens of New-York one of the most favorable opportunities of paying polite courtesy and satisfying curiosity without any display of unnecessary or obtrusive rudeness. The opera selected for the occasion is the "Ballo in Maschera," the scene of which, it will be remembered, is laid in Boston, the Cradle of Liberty. The arrangements will be completed in such a way as to prevent an undue crowd, so it will be well for those who would be present on this occasion to secure their seats in time.

The Wide Awake Central Committee will serenade Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN at 12 o'clock to-night. The National Guard Band has been engaged for the occasion.

PROPOSED RECEPTION IN JERSEY CITY.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council and citizens of Jersey City, have completed their arrangements for the reception of President LINCOLN. The President elect will be received on board of a ferry-boat, provided for the purpose, and while crossing the river, a salute of thirty-four guns will be fired on the dock, by the Hudson County Artillery. Upon reaching the wharf, the President elect will be escorted to a platform in the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, and introduced to the citizens by His Honor, Mayor VAN VORST. The balcony in the interior of the depôt, will be reserved exclusively for the ladies, who will be admitted at 8 A. M., and gentlemen will be admitted at 9½ o'clock. The depôt will accommodate from 8,000 to 10,000 persons, and all who gain admission, will have a good opportunity of seeing and hearing Mr. LINCOLN.

INVITATION TO VISIT READING.

READING, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 19.

A Committee left this afternoon for New-York, to invite Mr. LINCOLN to visit Reading.

MOVEMENTS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the Vice-President elect, left Boston yesterday morning, and was expected to arrive in this City on the 4½ P. M. train, but for some reason, not yet explained, he got off the train at a place called Windsor Locks, between Springfield and Hartford, where he will stop until the arrival of the Boston express-train to-day, when he will continue his journey to New York, arriving here at 4½ o'clock. A Committee, representing the City Wide-Awakes and the Rocky Mountain Club of Kings County, were in waiting at the New-Haven Railroad depôt yesterday to escort Mr. HAMLIN to the Astor House, but on the arrival of the train, they were informed, much to their disappointment, that the Vice-President elect was not on board.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The Senate met at 1 o'clock.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) said he believed the people of his State were in favor of a settlement of the difficulties, and if separation must come, peaceful separation. He presented a petition signed by 1,200 voters of St. Paul, asking for a settlement.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) wished to object to explaining petitions at length. We might as well sing psalms to a dead horse, as thus take up all the time of the morning hour.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented a petition signed by over 600 citizens of Jersey City, requesting Congress to stand firm by the Constitution as it is, and secure the enforcement of the Federal laws.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a large number of petitions in favor of the Constitution and laws.

Mr. SEWARD also presented a petition, signed by a large number of citizens of New-York, stating that in their opinion the petitions sent to Congress were full of complaints of the state of the country, which only serve to make matters worse, and do not represent the true state of the country. Therefore, they ask Congress to enact a law for the suppression of unmitigated scribbling.

A resolution for the relief of JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY, former Minister to Peru, was passed.

The consideration of the President's Message was postponed until Thursday.

The Tariff bill was taken up and the amendments of the Committee proceeded with. A proviso was added to the clause concerning Treasury notes, that the authority to issue be limited to the 30th of June, 1862.

A motion was made that the value of the Treasury notes be increased from $20 to $50 each.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) spoke against the amendment, and said the credit of the Government would be reduced because of traitors in the Cabinet, and because worthless bonds had been issued by millions. Threats had been made that unless certain things were done, the Government would have no money. Let the cities shut up their vaults. Ever since the Lord destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah, it has been known that the great cities are full of corruption. But we could go to the people, and make an appeal to them and raise all the money we wanted. Why has the credit of the Government fallen so low?

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said he thought it was very clear,—because States had seceded, and more were going unless a new policy were adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER said he did not think so; but because there were traitors in the Cabinet who had issued millions of worthless bonds. It had been understood that the Government would be maintained at all hazards. Had there not been traitors in the Cabinet and imbeciles in the Presidential chair, the credit would to-day have stood as high as ever.

Mr. CLINGMAN wanted to know why after these men had gone out, the credit did not rise.

Mr. CHANDLER said, because the party is still in power, though the individuals had gone out.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked if the party were going out in two weeks, and then the credit is going up so high, what need is there for all this legislation now?

Mr. CLARK said he would tell the Senator. It was because they had got the credit down so low, that it would take some time to raise it. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLINGMAN said if the new power was going to come in so soon, surely they could get all they wanted without asking the States to indorse notes.

Mr. CLARK, of N. H., (Rep.,) said he did not ask the States to indorse. He only asked them to do something, so they might come forward with men of small means, and he would put arms around the Government and hold up so strong that no traitor could overthrow it.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked why we could not borrow on the same terms as the last Administration.

Mr. CLARK said that the Democratic Administration had borrowed so many times in the same quarter, and so often declared bonds worthless that even the men they borrowed of would not lend any more.

After further discussion the amendment was agreed to—23 against 22.

The Senate then took up, in Committee, the Tariff Bill.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the duty on wood screws, and insert 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

After a discussion, the amendment was not agreed to—16 against 24.

Mr. MASON said the Committee on Foreign Relations had received a communication from that Department that the duty on wines in the bill might lead to some trouble in regard to the treaties with Portugal, &c.

After a debate, on motion of Mr. SIMMONS, the bill was amended so that a duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* was placed on all wines.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to amend so as to place a duty on all wool worth under 24 cents per pound, of 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

A long discussion ensued, and the amendment was lost. Yeas, 19; Nays, 23.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, so as to place a duty of 5 per cent. on all wool under 18 cents per pound.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) argued at some length against the amendment, contending it would only injure the manufacturers, and not benefit wool growers.

The amendment was adopted, 23 to 20.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to amend, so as to increase the duty on hemp other than Russia hemp. Lost.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment, that after June 30, 1861, all bounties on fishing vessels on the Banks or elsewhere be repealed and cease. Lost.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn. Ayes, 6; Nays, 27.

Mr. GREEN asked if a quorum was present, and what constituted a quorum.

The President, Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) in the Chair, said he could not decide what constituted a quorum.

Mr. GREEN said he would not raise the question now, but he thought at the proper time it ought to be settled.

Some other amendments were adopted and the bill was reported to the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a preamble reciting the clauses of the Constitution, relative to the amendments thereto, and adding,

Whereas, Varied and conflicting opinions prevail among the members of this House in regard to the causes which have produced the unhappy disturbances now afflicting our country, and in regard to the proper mode of quieting and adjusting these disturbances and guarding against their future recurrence, therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of the House the proper tribunal to which the existing disturbing questions should be referred, for deliberate consideration and final settlement, is a Convention of delegates from the several States of the Union, to be called in the mode prescribed in the Constitution.

Mr. FENTON offered the above as a substitute for the propositions of the Committee of Thirty-three. Ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. STANTON, authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers, the question being on its third reading and engrossment.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that there was much misapprehension in regard to this bill. It was erroneously supposed it was to raise an army to march into the seceding States to subjugate them. He called attention to the acts which the bill proposed to amend, and to show the necessity for present legislation. The law of 1795 provides for calling out the militia for the suppression of insurrection in any State against the authority of the United States. The second section provided for calling out the militia to aid in the execution of the laws, where they are resisted by combination, or are sought to be overcome by the ordinary judicial process In his judgment the law covered cases of insurrection against the authority of the United States, but Ex-Attorney-General BLACK entertained a different opinion, and that it only authorized the President to call out the Militia to aid officers of a Court in the execution of processes, and to overcome combinations against the execution of some particular law, and did not authorize the calling out of the militia to put down general insurrection. But to remove and avoid this ambiguity of the Committee on Military Affairs, he had deemed it his duty to extend the law not to any specific case, but whenever there is resistance to the authority of the United States.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) inquired whether he understood the gentleman's premises to be that there is an insurrection against the authority of the United States.

Mr. STANTON—Certainly.

Mr. SICKLES—Then there is a difference of opinion between the gentleman and the President-elect. As the latter is meeting the idea with ridicule, there is certainly a great discrepancy.

Mr. STANTON—Suppose the theory of the present Administration is, that States have no constitutional right to secede, that their action is revolutionary, and secession is treated in no other light. In the nature of these things there could be no difference of opinion, in this respect, between the present and the incoming Administration.

Mr. SICKLES said, this Administration has not asked for any such measure, and if the next Administration concurs with it, then the bill ought to be abandoned. As Mr. LINCOLN says "there is no danger," he did not want additional forces for the purpose of subjugating seceding States.

Mr. STANTON replied, no one has an idea of subjugating anybody, but it was desirable to enforce the laws with the exhibition of the least possible force.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,)—The President says, "Secession is revolution; it may be justifiable, but it is revolution." These are his precise words.

Mr. STANTON resumed. As to what the existing Administration would do, if charged with the responsibility of administering the laws for the next four years, he did not know, but because the term of the present Administration will expire in two weeks, there was no reason why the public property should not be protected in the manner proposed. To avoid unnecessary excitement, the introduction of the bill was deferred to the latest day. He proceeded to show the necessity of the passage of the bill, saying six States have seceded, and organized a separate hostile Confederacy, which, according to report, may have fifty Regiments and fourteen million dollars.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) was understood to say that the Southern Confederacy had no hostile purposes.

Mr. STANTON replied, but they recognize the theory of secession, and it cannot be said that they will abandon it. At Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans, and elsewhere, the authority of the United States is superseded, and the Federal laws cannot be executed; no duties can be there collected without some immediate measures be adopted. Aside from the ordinary mode of collection, one of two things remains to be done, either that right of secession must be recognized and the execution of the laws abandoned; duties must be collected or the laws creating ports of entry suspended. If the collection of duties at Southern ports is resisted, and a Southern army marched toward the North, and if an attempt is made to capture the Capital of the Republic, any Administration must protect itself against aggression. Suppose Virginia and Maryland should, within twenty or thirty days after the 4th of March, be precipitated into secession and make hostile demonstration, 5,000 troops could not be concentrated at the Capital within less than sixty days, as the entire strength of the army does not exceed, 18,000 men, scattered over a large expanse of country. Were they to leave the Executive without means of repelling an invasion which might happen within twenty days after the rising of the present Congress? They must give the President means of defence, protection, and for the collecting of the revenue in the least objectionable manner.

Mr. SIMMS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) referred the gentleman to that part of the Constitution forbidding Congress giving the preference to one part over another, and asked in view of this fact, whether the ports of the seceding States could therefore be closed.

Mr. STANTON replied that he was not discussing that question but he did not think that there was any difficulty about it. He thought Congress had plenary power over the subject.

In reply to a question asked by JOHN COCHRANE, he said no man contemplates marching a hostile force into any State of the Southern Confederacy, unless it was absolutely necessary for defence, and the Southern army marched on Northern soil, or on this Capital.

JOHN COCHRANE—Only as a defensive measure against aggression?

Mr. STANTON—Certainly. In conclusion, he denounced the previous question.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.) said, with much earnestness, if there was to be a declaration of war under the pressure of the previous question, he called on the men around him to stand by the peace of the country and the rights of the South, to resist the bill to the last.

Mr. STANTON said the only reason why he demanded the previous question was that if the bill went over the morning hour it could not be passed till a future day. But for this reason he would have the bill open for discussion.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.) was willing, if the Republicans gave an opportunity for discussion, to give a longer time than the brief limits of the morning hour. The Republicans had put through every important measure under the operation of the gag. If forty of us stand up firmly, you will never pass the bill till we have had discussion.

JOHN COCHRANE—Pass this bill when you may, it will, indeed, be the *mourning* hour for the country.

Mr. STANTON was willing that the bill be debated throughout the day, if no factious opposition be then made to its passage.

Mr. BOCOCK did not think that the gentleman should ask a vote on the bill to-day. They had not been able to examine its provisions and compare it with the law it is intended to revive. We are expected to vote by the passage of this bill a declaration of war, when the bill itself has not been printed. He would say as the Duke of Argyle said to George II., "If you intend to convert the country into one grand hunting ground, give us an opportunity to lift our voice that all the people may prepare for the change." The Duke then said, "I go home to prepare for the change."

Mr. HINDMAN, of Ark., (Dem.,) was not disposed to ask a moment's delay. He was desirous that the bill be forced through under the previous question, that the country may know the determination of the Republicans.

Mr. PRIOR, of Va., (Dem.,) rose to a point of order, and amid intense excitement, Mr. BURNETT said he hoped he would not be understood as desiring to come to an immediate vote He had supposed that the gentlemen on the other side would give an opportunity for discussion on a measure involving such momentous questions.

Mr. STANTON repeated that he would give the whole day for discussion if the gentlemen on the other side would not then resort to factious opposition.

Mr. BURNETT—You are attempting to involve the country in civil war.

Mr. PRYOR insisted on his point of order.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said Mr. STANTON had yielded him the floor for the purpose of asking a question. He never made factious resistance.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) amid calls of order, spoke about the bill as being the most inopportune, and was understood as suggesting a night session for the discussion of the bill.

JOHN COCHRANE—I propose, by unanimous consent, to make it a special order, and take a vote on the 22d of February. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and half a dozen others, occupied the floor at the same time, and all of them speaking amid great excitement.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll on laying the bill on the table.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) when his name was announced, said he voted Aye, that an opportunity might be had to discuss the bill, and avoid such hasty legislation. The bill is not fully understood, and ought to be discussed.

While he was making these remarks he was interrupted by objections and calls of order from the Republican side.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) rose to a question of personal privilege, and, though loudly called to order, he warned the Chairman of the Military Committee not to press the passage of the bill. There was no more efficient mode to break up the Union. He voted Aye.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) when his name was called, said while the Peace Congress is here I regard this as a disunion measure, and would vote aye.

Mr. HINDMAN said that this was the best disunion proposition ever made, but he would vote to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. SICKLES—The people of the North will regard this measure as substituting coercion for justice, and the abandonment of conciliation for war.

The question to lay the bill on the table was decided in the negative, the vote being as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adrian, Allen, Anderson of Mo., Anderson of K., Avery, Barr, Bocock, Boteler, Boulligny, Branson, Branch, Bristow, Burch, Burnett, Horace F. Clark, John Cochrane, Cox, Craig of Mo., Craig of N. C., Davis of Ind., Dejarnette, Edmondson, English, Etheridge, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gilmer, Hamilton, Harris of Md., Harris of Va., Hatton, Hindman, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Kunkel, Larrabee, Leech of N. C., Leake, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Va., Maynard, McKentry, Millson, Moore, Nelson, Niblack, Noell, Peyton, Pryor, Quarles, Riggs, Robinson of Ill., Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Simms, Sickles, Stout, Thomas, Vallandigham, Vance, Winslow, Woodson, Wright—68.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Aldrich, Atley, Babbitt, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Darey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conway, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hall, Helmick, Hickman, Howard of Mich., Humphrey, Hutchins Irvine, Junkin of Penn., Kellogg of Mich., Kellogg of Ill., Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach of Mich., Lee, Lonnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Montgomery, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Penn., Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Potts, Edwin R. Reynolds, John H. Reynolds, Rice, Robinson of R. I., Royce, Sedgwick, Sherman, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Penn., Stratton, Tappen, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Wells, Wilson, Windon, Wood and Woodruff—105

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) proposed that the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three be postponed till to-morrow, in order to afford the discussion on this bill. It ought to be discussed, because it was evident that the bill is imperfectly understood.

Mr. SICKLES—Is it to be wondered at when the bill has not been printed and discussion denied?

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked that by common consent the bill be printed in the *Globe*.

Mr. STANTON—It is printed this morning.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—The *Globe* is not yet distributed.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.)—But it will be very soon.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that his colleague (CORWIN) wanted to postpone his peace measure in order that a War bill be discussed.

Mr. CORWIN's reply was not heard in the reporters' gallery.

The morning hour having expired pending the question on a third reading of the Volunteer bill, the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was taken up.

Mr. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) made a speech against secession, and argued in favor of the enforcement of the laws.

The Senate joint resolution repealing the act of last session for the benefit of DR GROOT, was taken up.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) advocated its passage.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, (Am.,) said DR GROOT was a constituent of his, and it was but fair that the resolution should be referred for examination.

The resolution was then passed.

The House then considered the Senate's amendment to the Naval bill.

That making an appropriation for the building of additional sloops of war coming up, Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wished to make remarks in opposition to raising a naval force to carry on war against a portion of the country.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said it was not a war measure. The vessels could not be built in eighteen months.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) said if the the Federal Government is not to have an army and navy it had better be stopped of all means of defence, and surrender at will to all who attack it.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said every measure was to be opposed as force on the war measure. We are trying to keep the peace, and for the purpose of keeping peace we want an army and navy.

The Committee rose.

Recess till 7 o'clock for speeches only.

EVENING SESSION.

Messrs. PETTIT and PORTER, of Indiana, addressed the House, the latter supporting the recommendations in the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, opposed all Union-saving measures, and made an Anti-Slavery Anti-secession speech.

Mr. BLAKE contended that, as the Republicans have not violated the Constitution they should not be called on to compromise with traitors. Men who have been hanging like leeches on the Government have been driven from power, and that is simply why we have these troubles. A minority wants to rule the majority. Adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Abraham Lincoln, President elect, Mrs. Lincoln and Robert T. Lincoln, of Springfield, Ill.; Hons. G. H. Pierce, of Boston; N. B. Judd and D. S. Davis, of Illinois; Major Hunter, Major Sprague, Capt. G. W. Hogan and Capt. J. Pope, of the United States Army and Col. E. E. Ellsworth, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Hons. N. Goodwin, of Maine, and George Bliss, of Springfield; J. A. Gilmore, of New-Haven, and W. Serell, of Paris, France; H. Huegnet and C. Seidler, of Europe; Col Stevenson, of Nashville, and G. B. Pickett, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts; A. H. Champion and A. S. Taylor, of Savannah, Ga.; Julius Monus, of Buffalo; W. J. Walker and lady, of San Francisco, and N. Wheeler and lady, of Bridgeport, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel

Capt. Eddy, of the U. S. A.; R. L. Jones, of Pennsylvania; B. Maguire, of England; J. Kershan, of Kansas; J. H. Thomas, of Georgia; L. Stanford, of California; C. J. Morrill, of Boston; E. B. Hubbells, of St. Louis, and E. L. Lee, of Buffalo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Chas. Phelps, of New-York; M. Lamenier and J. O. Bartholomew, of Paris, France, and B. Gonzales, Guayaquil, are at the Everett House.

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO DR. GUILMETTE.—The Cooper Union Music Class will give a testimonial concert to Dr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE, in Cooper Institute, this evening. A grand National Anthem, composed expressly for the occasion, will be sung by the Doctor and chorus, the words of which are by an eminent Episcopal Clergyman, and the music by C. JEROME HOPKINS, Esq. The music class under Dr. GUILMETTE'S direction, has become one of the most pleasing features of the Cooper Union, and the proposed compliment to him is well deserved.

Mr. MEAGHER'S LECTURE.—Through a mistake in the date we were led to say that Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER'S lecture upon "Recent Events in Ireland—English Connection and French Invasion," would be delivered *last* evening. It will be delivered *this* evening, in Irving Hall, which will, doubtless, be crammed by Mr. MEAGHER'S friends and admirers.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR.—Nos. 10, 35, 38, 40, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 53, 15, 54, 55, 43, 58, 59 64, 65, 42 2.

NOTHING SINCE THE FOUNDING OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK EVER PRODUCED

Such a wonderful stir in the market as the advent of Prof. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR. In it we have all the Scientific Medical Skill acquired in a close study of thirty years or more. The cures it has performed are so numerous and striking as to arrest the attention and confidence of the most intelligent all over the country, and thousands will bless the day that their attention was called to such an article. But, as the reader will see is our habit, we prefer to let others, and those who are disinterested, tell the story. We cannot publish all, so we select the following, and say read, and doubt if you can.

BATTLE CREEK,